THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The New Departure.

The Work of the Commune.

The Death of Vallandigham.

Last Scenes and Words.

The Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

The Connolly Tragedy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Thunder from Columbia County—Terrible Storm Brewing among the Democracy.

We make the following extracts from a leader in the Bloomsburg *Columbian* of a late date:—

If a single discharge from the battery of Senator Morton has frightened the nervous portion of the Democratic leaders and sent them panic-stricken from their strongest entrenchments, what may we not look for hereafter so far as these child-like warriors are concerned?

The panic-stricken and nimble-footed gentry of the *Age* and *Patriot* of Washington and Harrisburg, and the freebooting *World*, will voluntarily or otherwise return to their allegiance when they learn, as assuredly they will, that there is no retreat except into the ranks of the enemy. The rank and file of the party is a unit on the question of negro suffrage and consequent equality, and will never brook the attempt to back the party down from its high and noble position of eternal opposition to the debasement of the Government by voluntarily sharing it with degraded races.

Jeff. Davis and his friends tell the people of the South that negro suffrage may be tolerated there because it will keep them peaceable, that they will in a very short time generally vote with their old masters, who alone appreciate their true character sufficiently to permanently influence their action, and that the negro, at all events is as fit to vote as the Yankee! Mr. Lew Cassiday backs up his retreating friends by declaring that the negro vote elected Colonel Dechert and gave to the Democracy the victory in the First Senatorial district, so important to the party and the country in its results. That the negroes will eventually vote with the party that is least aristocratic in its tendencies we never doubted, and it may be a consoling reflection to some people that, like all others, they will be altogether likely to vote with those with whom they are most intimate and bear the closest personal relation. But all that is begging the question. The principle is that this is a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity forever! Shall white men submit to have it mongrelized? Shall we tamely and forever submit to the fraud by which this debasing result was temporarily accomplished? We say resist it.

By some surprising means a small majority was obtained in our late State Convention, and in that of Ohio, to endorse this suicidal and disgraceful policy. The subject was studiously kept from the people, and a majority of our Representatives were suddenly transformed into dictators. In this those Representatives were as much above their business as the Dutchman's ram that jumped out of the field from the sheep into that of the neat cattle, and the action in the two cases was about equally appropriate.

We warn the men engaged in this business not to attempt to clog the candidates with this fatal platform. Destruction will follow if they do.

A Georgia Denunciation.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, June 14.

The late victory, and still later organization of a Democratic Legislature in New Hampshire, and the gallant fight in the old Nutmeg State; the cry of the repeal of the infamous amendments by the noble Leslie, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kentucky; the echo of Carlisle on the same ticket with Leslie—"The amendments are not dead issues, and politicians can't kill them with resolutions," and manly utterances of the brave soldier Blair and Schurz and thousands of noble orators and presses North and West, are all signs that liberty in the United States is not dead and tyranny has not yet triumped. In the midst of the bright omens of a goodly morrow, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, comes unheralded a furious tempest from the Northwest. No political Æolus could have unprisoned a more deadly wind than the one christened the "New Departure." It is a new departure in Democrats from all the records of the party as to constitutional law. It is the extreme of stultification; the essence of a want of proper spirit and self-respect, indicated in advance of the National Convention, a craven hope and faith in our cause and country, at war with all our professions that man is capable of self-government, and that the Republican party is not best suited to the genius and virtues of our people. It will be found on trial weak and rickety, with no backbone even of policy.

THE COMMUNE'S WORK.

How the Destruction of Paris was Planned—Fire versus Troops—Extent of the Success.

Correspondence London Times.

It may well be supposed that it was from sinister design that those various preparations of which we have heard arose—mines in the sewers, wires intended for their ignition by means of electric batteries placed at Montmartre. But there was never anything serious about these preparations. If any quantity of explosive materials has been found in the sewers, the batteries intended to ignite them have never been in a condition to do so. It was the same with those famous mines which were to be placed in front of the barricades. Not one of the mines was exploded; they never had existence, save in the columns of the Communalist *Journal Officiel*, where they appeared as a menace to produce hesitation among the soldiers, and to mask the real designs of the Commune. Petroleum was the real instrument which it had determined to employ. Even before the last moments of its agony, the Commune had taken its measures to effect its object. It had taken forcible possession of all inflammable oils, and especially petroleum. In the last few days of the struggle the Committee of Public Safety was everything, the Commune was nothing. The Committee of Public Safety had completely abandoned the military arrangements to the "Central Committee of the Federation of the National Guard," and reserved to itself the incendiary arrangements; but both branches of the defense were connected, and Delescluze stood between them as a sort of dictator.

THE INCENDIARIES' ORGANIZATION.

A document which was found upon him after his death leaves little doubt of the important part which was played *in extremis* by this king of the Jacobins, and of the special character which the Committee of Public Safety had assumed. This document, very valuable as an item for history, says:—

"Citizen Milliere, at the head of 150 fusee bearers, will set fire to the suspected houses and public monuments on the left bank. Citizen Dereure, with 100 *fusees*, is to act in the First and Second Arrondissements. Citizen Billoary, with 100 men, is to take charge of the Ninth, Tenth, and Twentieth Arrondissements. Citizen Vesinier, with 50 men, is specially charged with the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastile. These citizens must concert with the commanders of barricades to insure the execution of these orders.—*Paris, 3 Prairial, AM., 79.*"

This document is signed by the members of the Committee of Public Safety, at the head of whom stands the name of Delescluze. Thus there was a band of *fuseens* organized in the dark, and of whom no mention was ever made by the *Journal Officiel*, to whom was intrusted the burning of Paris, and who doubtless had long studied their field of action. Some indiscretions caused this plan to become known, but no one would believe it. The *fuseens*, under the direction of a scientific committee, composed of medical men and practical chemists, proposed various contrivances, matches and other means of producing explosion. Barrels of powder and of petroleum were placed in the monuments destined to destruction, and at the points where incendiarism was intended. It must be observed that the chiefs who were charged with carrying out these abominable orders of the Committee of Public Safety were to make arrangements in concert with the commanders of barricades, who were under the orders of the Central Committee. "Blow up or burn the houses which interfere with your plan of defense," wrote Delescluze and Billioray to Dombrowski, in an order which has been found. "The barricades ought not to be assailable from the houses." Thus a rampart of burnt houses was to be formed. The same citizens again wrote to Van der Hooven, commanding the barricade of the Faubourg du Temple:—"The citizen delegate commanding at the Barrack of the Chateau d'Eau is requested to deliver to the bearer of this present the barrels of mineral oil required by the citizen the General-in-Chief of the barricades of the Faubourg du Temple." There was between incendiarism and the defense a previously established connection.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Full Report of his Last Talk on Political Affairs—His Views of National Questions.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

Editor of Cincinnati Times and Chronicle:—

The startling announcement is just posted on your bulletin that at 9¾ o'clock this morning Clement L. Vallandigham died at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. That this announcement will fairly on the public mind with an effect that a similar announcement in the case of the very fewest number of prominent men in this country would produce, is a fact beyond dispute.

Of his past history in connection with the politics of this State and the nation at large, it is perhaps not necessary for me to speak. Others better acquainted with the man, socially and politically, will pay their tributes of regard or review to his memory. Nevertheless, I am prompted by the memory of a recent occasion, brought vividly to my mind by the sad announcement of to-day, to put into this shape some of the particulars of that which was probably the last political interview that Mr. Vallandigham had.

A week ago yesterday I received directions to go to Lebanon to report the proceedings in the McGehan murder trial, then in progress there, in which, as the leading attorney for the defense, Mr. Vallandigham was to play a prominent part. The day of my arrival there, at the noon recess of the court, I sought and received at the hands of a friend an introdution to Mr. Vallandigham, whose acquaintance, as counsel in the case I deemed it essential to the performance of my reportorial duties that I should form. To say that he received me cordially is to express but feebly the earnest assurance with which I was met that every facility in his power should be afforded me in my duties. I had never met him personally before that time, but I am free to admit that all my personal feelings toward the man had taken color from the intense antagonism to his political actions during the time of strife, that had become, as it were, a part of my nature. Neither was this antagonistic feeling concealed entirely at this my first meeting with him.

He then expressed very plainly the opinion that the course of your journal towards him had been anything but mild, or of a nature to afford him gratification. I could not conscientiously say anything to mollify or alter his views of your course, and candidly said so, even at the risk of losing some professional advantages that I had hoped to gain by his acquaintance. This course, however, instead of having the effect I feared, had quite the contrary effect, and seemed instantly to place us on more cordial terms. He shook my hand warmly, assured me that this was the day of new departures, and said: — "Ask me for anything in my power to give you and you shall have it." Henceforth, and through the remainder of my stay in Lebanon, my acquaintance with this distinguished man continued to grow more intimate and personally friendly. To say that he grew upon me, and developed most attractive points of personal character, such as I never before deemed him the possessor of, is to express in the very mildest form my estimate of him, and the real pleasure that I found in the enjoyment of his society. On several occasions he invited me to accompany him on his walks to and fro between the court-house and the hotel, and at other times we sat together in the intervals of recess, talking over the events of the trial and other matters of mutual interest.

One of these talks is now brought to mind with the vividness of sunlight. It took place last Wednesday morning. McGehan's counsel had been together in conference quite late the preceding night, and in consequence Mr. Vallandigham came from his room that morning a little later than usual. Meeting him near the head of the staircase, he asked the hour, remarked that he was late to breakfast, and said:—"Come to the dining-room while I take breakfast. I want to talk to you."

Such an invitation of course I could not decline, and now am more than ever gratified that I did not decline. That morning he was feeling very well. The consultation of the night before had satisfied him that the case of his client looked well, and the fact seemed to lift a burden of care from his mind, and allowed him freedom to think and talk of other matters.

After a little inquiry as to the probable length of the trial, his general ideas of the case, and some inquiries from Mr. Vallandigham about personal friends in this city, I said:—

"Mr. Vallandigham, what is your opinion about the alleged difficulty with the tally sheets at your convention?"

He said: "I am not fully advised about that matter, but when our committee meets on the 21st, at Columbus, I shall favor a close examination into it, and if there is any mistake it must be rectified. It looks to me from the figures now given as if there was a marked discrepancy that needs explanation."

This naturally led to other talk about politics. I said, "Well, how much do you think your party will be beaten in the next State canvass?" He said "We shall not be beaten at all, especially if you show any signs of discord at your State Convention, or make a ticket out of weak material."

At this I laughed, when he shook his head and said, "Oh! you needn't laugh. I am in earnest about what I say."

"But," said I, "how about those malcontents in the Northwest?"

He thought that they could be brought into line and made to behave themselves. "But," said he—and here he warmed to his subject—"this is not a question of immediate successes. The question is, which of the great parties of this country is to be the party of progress, the party of advanced ideas? There can be no more political campaigns fought on the issues of the last few years. They are dead. And if the Democratic party refuses to move to the front, to accept the new order of things, it will pass away, and some other party, made up of the earnest, progressive elements of both the old parties, will take possession of the Government."

I inquired:—"Don't you think that the campaign of '72 will be fought on the present issues?" He said:—"That may be undertaken by our party, but it will fail. A year ago Grant gave promise of his intention to lead the Republican party into a new departure, and he would have done it, but a gang of old politicians at Washington held him back and scared him with gabble about defeat until he went square back into the old nets. Grant is an honest man, and would do right if the politicians would let him; but that they won't do. He took the back track on the San Domingo question, in which, apart from the corrupt means used, he was clearly right. I tell you, sir, annexation of territory and the control of all the outlying fragments of this continent is the destiny of the American people. We shall have San Domingo, and Cuba, and Mexico, and all the rest; mark that. We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had it then for the mere asking, and in a few years we would have been owners of the richest and most productive piece of territory in the world. Why, they used to talk about me and call me a disunionist. I tell you, sir, earnestly and honestly, that I never was a disunionist; that I always did believe and now believe that this Union will be perpetuated and extended until it embraces the continent." His denial of disunion views Mr. Vallandigham thrice repeated, with marked emphasis.

Going on, he talked freely about the parties of the future, and his ideas of their composition. I ventured the question:—"Why, Mr. Vallandigham, with the hatred that is exhibited toward you by the dead-issue Democracy, I don't see how it is that you can stay in that party." At this he smiled significantly, and said:—"Why, what can I do? The Republican party won't move forward. It wants to stick to its old clothes, and my best hope is to get the Democracy to push to the front. However, there is no telling what three hundred and sixty-five days may bring forth and of one thing I am certain:—If the Democratic party fails to become the party of progress and advanced ideas, and I from conscientious convictions decide to act with any other political party, the other political party will never stop to inquire what my past political record has been. Parties don't manage things that way."

Those who read may construe this expression as they please. I write it almost *verbatim* as he spoke it to me. The speaker's earnest manner convinced me that he meant all that he said. The same sentiment was subsequently repeated in various forms during our conversation, which lasted altogether for fully half an hour. But Mr. Vallandigham is dead. His political record is made. The wealth of his social virtues is treasured up in many hearts. None who knew him will cherish more pleasant recollections of him than I will; none will drop tears of more heartfelt sorrow over his grave.

On Thursday evening, when the evidence was closed and we were leaving the court-room, he called to me and said, "Walt; let us go to the hotel together." Part of the way a brother reporter accompanied us, and after he left us the talk was about the case of McGehan, which, as the day of the closing argument approached, seemed completely to occupy his mind and engross his attention. He was, as I wrote you in one of my letters, preparing for the great legal effort of his life. That, in his zeal to prepare for that effort he sacrificed his life, stands to-day as the best evidence of the truth of what I have stated. Just before he started out after tea to take an evening ride, he bade me good-by, and said, "I will come to Cincinnati on Saturday night. Don't fail to come and see me." So I parted with a man whom, not knowing, I almost hated, but whom, knowing, I soon learned to admire, and then to esteem. Others will bring their tributes of regard to his memory, but none will be more sincere than mine.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Progress of the Investigation—Testimony of Dr. Lanahan.

At the trial yesterday, in New York, Dr. Lanahan was called, and, after an animated debate between the counsel on both sides, testified as follows:—

"I received notice of the suit instigated against me by Mr. Goodenough, about January 11, 1870, and told Dr. Carlton I wished to examine sundry books of the Concern; he asked me why I desired the books; I said, 'You are probably aware that I have been sued by Mr. Goodenough;' he replied that he was cognizant of the fact, and I then informed him that I wanted access to the books, in order to prepare my defense in that suit; he refused my application, and I then asked him to state the reasons for his action; he replied that the Book Committee had authorized no investigation of the books; I suggested that the order of the committee related simply to themselves and the sub-committee. Dr. Carlton claimed that it related to all examinations of the books, and added, 'There shall be no further examination made;' in reply to a question as to how far back the examination would extend, I said from the time Mr. Goodenough came into the concern as Superintendent of the Printing Department; he expressed surprise and intimated that many papers had probably been lost; I told him that fact would be ascertained during the progress of investigation; he quoted the resolution of the Book Committee and still refused my request; I said that the Book Committee had no authority to refuse me an examination, and had never undertaken to do so; he insisted that their resolution covered my case; I remarked that it seemed strange to oppose my efforts to prepare a defense in the libel suit in a civil court, and added I will make no further fuss in the matter, and if the refusal was persisted in, would appeal to a court for an order for the books, that I might make sufficient preparation to meet the Goodenough suit; he then said any book needed might be taken into court. I replied that such action would be useless, and he then asked me what I expected to prove from the books; I replied that I did not feel disposed to answer his question, in view of his intimate relations with Mr. Goodenough; I had several conversations with my counsel, Mr. Vanderpoel, and he informed me that certain books would be needed from time to time, and said that I had a right to them on legal and all other grounds; about October 1st Mr. Vanderpoel advised me to employ an accountant, and bring him with me to the Book Concern, and in his presence introduce him to Dr. Carlton; I brought a Mr. Watson for this purpose, and presented him to the chief agent as a gentleman I had engaged to examine the books; Dr. Carlton refused his permission, and repeated his former statements; I again referred him to the fact of the civil suit against me, and the necessity existing for a free access to the books; I told him he was not justified in his refusal, and said I would not resort to anything but a regular process to obtain the books; I reported this to Mr. Vanderpoel, and about a week afterwards returned with some gentlemen to Dr. Carlton's office, and renewed my application for access to the books; he again refused; this action was taken under advice of my counsel, as preparatory to proceedings for a *mandamus* in court; I wished to wait until the Book Committee met before I pressed this matter."

THE NEW YORK HORROR.

Dr. Connolly not a Drunkard—Inportant Testimony—The Case Involved in Mystery.

The New York *World* to-day says:—

When it became generally known that the dead man was never the drunkard and brute he had been represented to be during the brief time since the murder and suicide, and that some secret motive must have incited him to commit the dreadful deed, the whole brutal affair was discussed with renewed interest throughout the city. What could his motive have been? What secret trouble has been gnawing away at the man's heart? What is the nature of the woman, and why had she been separated from him all day, he amusing the children in one room, and she sitting in the front parlor on the floor below, giving orders to the servant to let the man wait on himself? If he was drunk, she had risked the children in his company all day. But the man was not intoxicated. The drunkard may murder his offspring in a fit of delirium, but will not cut his own throat. The facts also show that the man was perfectly sane, or he could not have done his work with so much system. If he had determined to murder his children in the midst of a mad fit, he would have dashed out their brains with the first thing he could lay his hands to. Instead of doing this he deliberately obtained possession of the carving knife, got both the children in the room with himself, undressed himself and them after locking the doors, and then laid them out on the bed and used the knife, with all the skill of a man having a thorough knowledge of surgery.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOMESTIC.

Mary Ann Marshall, one of the domestics, being sworn, testified as follows:—

I was employed as nurse by Dr. Connolly, the deceased; I had the care of the two children, Mary Agnes, aged two years and five months, and Clara Regina, aged seven months; at a quarter past 7 yesterday morning he called me to his room; he complained of pains in the head and ordered me to close the windows; at about noon I went to his room and found him partially dressed; he complained still of his head and appeared very uneasy, walking from one room to the other; at that time he asked me to bring him Agnes, which I did, and left her with him; I then went to attend the baby up stairs, and I took her down stairs; at about 1 o'clock the doctor's bell rang for me again, and I went up; he appeared somewhat easier, and was then amusing the child; at about 4 o'clock he rang for me again and I went up again to his room, taking the baby with me; he then said that Agnes wanted me; I attended to her, and then the dinner bell rang; I asked him if he wanted any dinner; he told me to bring some up for him and the child; I brought the dinner up, and he appeared to be very much excited; he sat down and eat some, and I left him eating; Mrs. Connolly told me to come down and let him attend to himself; I was down stairs about ten minutes when he rang the bell again; I went up to him, and he asked me the cause of my going down stairs, and I told him; he told me to remain there; I was called down stairs again and I went; he rang the bell again, but I did not go up; he came down stairs inquiring why I did not answer the bell, and I told him the reason; he then went up stairs, but soon after came down stairs and took the babe from me and rushed up stairs; I followed them instantly up stairs, but found the doors closed and locked; I came down and told Mrs. Connolly; I went to his door again and knocked and called, but got no answer; we afterwards tried to open the door, but could not succeed; afterwards the police came and forced open the door.

At this juncture of the proceedings Coroner Keenan deemed it advisable to adjourn the further investigation.

The *Herald* says:—

Within the scene was

SIMPLY INDESCRIBABLE.

The family, judging from appearances, had been thoroughly renewing the house. The carpets were off the floor and piled in the hall. The rich furniture lay carelessly about in the deserted rooms. Awe-struck friends and relatives were talking over the hideous tragedy in subdued whispers, while others more intimate probably, sat in some out-of-the-way corners with their heads leaning on their hands, utterly bowed down by the calamity which had fallen on the unfortunate family. On the bed, literally saturated with blood, lay

THE STARK NAKED BODIES

of the unfortunate man and his children. The ghastly wounds on the throat of each had been sewed up, but the bodies were stained with the clotted blood, which literally glued them to the bed on which they lay. The hair, matted with blood, stuck to the bedclothes. There on the breast of the man was a terrible hole he had made with the knife when endeavoring to reach his heart. Across his breast were three other slits, and across his neck the fatal seam through which he drew the knife when he found he had not pierced his heart. The body of the child, which yesterday lay between the legs of the other little one was moved, and the India rubber ball, which was found floating in the blood, and the carving-knife, were taken away, otherwise the corpses were undisturbed. Mrs. Connolly herself was in

MOST PITIABLE PLIGHT.

She has undoubtedly lost her reason. When she learned that the Coroner had come she at once requested him to order the policeman out, and said that Captain Washburne was a brute. She then said to Judge Quinn, who was present, that she knew all about it, and was the only person who could tell the story, at the same time adding, "You know what I want to do, Judge, and I'll do it," the meaning of which was probably, from her conduct, that she wished to hide the fact that her husband was a drunkard. During the time that the Coroner was in the house she wandered about dressed sloppishly, and raving all the time.

A SUBURBAN EARTHQUAKE.

Rollings and Rumblings—Sunday Night Shocks and Shakes on Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey.

From various accounts received yesterday in this city it appears that about 10 o'clock on Sunday night there was felt the shock of an earthquake on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey.

In Williamsburg the windows in the houses were rattled, the houses themselves shaken, and the same rumbling noise as on Staten Island heard. One gentleman, residing in South Third street, informed our reporter that he felt his house shake as if a floor had fallen through, and his family rushed frightened from their beds to inquire if it were an earthquake.

AT JAMAICA AND RIDGEWOOD

persons describe the disturbance as having a somewhat different effect from that elsewhere. People living at the places named were first awakened by a noise as if made by a team of horses and wagons going over a cobble-stone payment. Such a remarkable noise on a country road of course brought the good people quickly out of their beds and to the windows, when the quick vibration of the earth, shaking the houses and rattling the windows, almost frightened them out of their wits.

At Roslyn the noise preceding the shock was like that of distant thunder, but seemed to be directly under foot. The shock itself was a wave or undulating motion, which caused the windows to rattle as in a furious tempest.

THE EARTHQUAKE ON STATEN ISLAND.

The shock appears to have extended all over Staten Island, being felt with equal distinctness in Clifton and New Brighton. At Clifton the shock was very plain, jarring houses and furniture and shaking people in their chairs. The floors of the houses trembled violently. Peesons who were on the first floors of the houses at the time describe the noise and sensation as similar to the effects produced by dragging a heavy object across the floor overhead. The shock was equally distinct in the neighborhood of Vanderbilt landing. A gentleman living two miles from the landing reports that the floors in his house trembled plainly, with a vertical motion; that the furniture was jarred in the upper rooms, and that the noise was like that made by dragging a heavy trunk across the floor. His daughter, about fourteen years of age, was awakened in bed by the shock, and subsequently experienced a painful feeling of nausea, requiring the aid of stimulants to relieve it. In another house near Vanderbilt landing a similar motion was felt, and the windows were violently rattled, but no rumbling noise was heard. An inmate of the house was awakened by the shock. The vibration of the floors in this building were remarkably violent, although the house was very strongly built. The owner of the house afterwards experimented by stamping and jumping on the floor, but was unable to jar it with equal force.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

DOM PEDRO II.

The United States and Brazil—An Interview with the Emperor.

A New York *Herald* correspondent who, has been interviewing the Emperor of Brazil, furnishes the following report:—

The Emperor—I believe myself that it will be a great thing for the two nations if this intercourse can be advanced, but our country cannot move as I would wish. Brazil is too large—too large for her population, and she cannot develop her great resources fast enough because of the lack, at present, of people.

Correspondent—The impression is quite general, your Majesty, that it is your intention to visit the United States, with your imperial consort, on the return from your trip to Europe.

The Emperor—Well, I am very sorry that my present leave from the empire will not permit of my going to the United States. I am going to Europe now for the benefit of the health of the Empress, my consort, and it is as yet uncertain how long it will take to secure that benefit which is required. I do not expect now to visit the United States, although it would give me great pleasure to do so; but I hope that on a future occasion I shall be able to pay a visit to your country.

Correspondent—I am sufficiently aware of the state of public opinion in the United States to assure your Majesty that a great popular welcome will be extended you there should you ever make a visit.

The Emperor—I am pleased to hear so: and I have often felt that I should have much enjoyment from such a trip. Can you tell me if you have heard anything lately of Professor Agassiz? What is he doing now?

Correspondent—I have heard nothing recently, your Majesty; but I saw, several months since, a statement that he was laboring with zeal in the compilation of his work upon his great Amazonian explorations.

The Emperor—I received a letter from the Professor some time since, but I have not heard very lately from him. I am glad, however, that his health is much better than it was formerly. I expect the world will reap a great result from the Professor's investigation of the Amazon.

—A balloonist dropped into Lake Michigan.

—Physicians and medicines cost this country $100,000,000 per year.

—Vermont boasts 800 species of lepidopterous insects, which is good.

—A Savannah editor won a $600 set of furniture in a raffle. The style was quite *raffle*-esque.

—A Chicago personal:—General R. O. Tyler, U. S. A., wrestles his buckwheats at the Sherman

SECOND EDITION

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Germans in France.

The Condition of Paris.

The Treaty of Washington.

Chief Justice Chase.

His Letter to Vallandigham.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The International Society.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Times'* special despatch says the members of the Internationa Society are distributing electoral manifestoes. The journals state that the proceedings of the society cause uneasiness to the Belgian Government, and the garrisons have been reinforced. Baron Haussmann and M. Lemoine have declined to seek the suffrages of the electors.

Cluseret

has been arrested. Milliere was seen in Liverpool. The *Daily News'* special says instructions have been given from Berlin to

Stop the Return of the German Troops

from France, and discontinue the surrender of French prisoners. Sixty-eight persons were arrested at Brussels for complicity in the riotous proceedings on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee.

A letter from the

Duke de Broglie

to the French residents of London says:—"Regulated liberty, a firm Government, and free institutions will re-establish the greatness and domestic prosperity of France."

Prince Napoleon

has accepted the candidature for the Assembly from Corsica, and his election is thought certain.

Horrid Scenes in Paris.

Corpses are daily discovered in the ruined houses of Paris. The explorations of sewers have been completed, and many bodies found in a horribly mutilated condition, and buried at night in the cemetery at Montmartre.

The *Morning Post* says

The Review at Longchamps

was postponed because the regiments would cry "Vive l'Empereur."

Persigny is still in London and has not been absent from here since the *decheance* of the Emperor.

The Reported Arrest of Pyat.

PARIS, June 20—A. M.—The report that Pyat was arrested is contradicted.

Rouher has gone to Bordeaux. The *Siecle* approves a plan for Republican union.

The *Presse* says the Monarchical parties are all wanting in patriotism.

Austria and Hungary.

PESTH, June 20.—Previously to the prorogation of the Hungarian Parliament the naturalization convention between Austria, Hungary, and the United States, was approved by both houses and signed by the Emperor.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—10:30 A. M.—Cotton is active and firmer. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Additional sales of 5000 bales on speculation and export were made late yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, June 20—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—United States 5-20s, 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes, 51f. 80c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—1:30 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 18,000 bales, including 8000 on speculation and for export—all American.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull. Receipts of Wheat for three days 35,000 quarters, including of American, 22,500.

The Bombay shipments of cotton since last report to 19th inst. are 56,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Departure—Letter from Chief Justice Chase.

DAYTON, June 19.—The following letter was received by the late Mr. Vallandigham a few days after the promulgation of his new departure resolution:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1871.—My Dear sir:—I have just read the resolutions of the Montgomery county, Ohio, Democratic convention, reported by yourself, together with your remarks and those of Mr. Hank. You have rendered a great service to your country and the party—at least such is my judgment. May God bless you for it!

Nothing can be truer than your declaration that the movement contemplated by the resolutions is the restoration of the Democratic party to its ancient platform of progress and reform. I know you too well to doubt your courage or your fidelity to your connections.

Very truly yours, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Emperor of Brazil.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondent says that the Emperor of Brazil will not visit the United States.

School-house Burned.

The Sixth Ward School-house, in Newark, N. J., was nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday. Loss, $9000; insured.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Postmaster Charged with Bribery.

MOBILE, June 20.—Postmaster C. L. Putnam has been arrested on an indictment presented by the Grand Jury charging him with bribery.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 20—9:15 A. M.—Wheat steady. No. 1, $1·28: No. 2, $1·26½. Receipts, 33,000; shipments, 13,000. Freights—sail, 6½c.; steam, 10½c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

Mr. Masel,

Minister Resident of the Netherlands, is on the eve of leaving the United States for a temporary sojourn abroad.

Minister Thornton

will be absent from this country for several months. He has received no intimation of a transfer to a diplomatic position elsewhere, but has expressed himself satisfied with the one he now occupies.

The administration has taken no action whatever as to the

Appointment of an Arbitrator

under the treaty of Washington, nor will this be done before it shall be officially informed of its ratification by the Queen of Great Britain.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 20—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer still remains highest over the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The area of low pressure, which was north of Lake Huron, has moved eastward, and the barometer, therefore, still remains low from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic. The pressure has fallen during the night over Lake Michigan and Northern Illinois, with heavy rain, which latter still continues. The weather has remained partially clear and pleasant on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and in the extreme Northwest. Temperature has risen somewhat southwest of the Ohio Valley and in the Eastern States. Light southwest winds have continued on the Atlantic coast and variable winds or calms on the lakes.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the cloudy and threatening weather will pass from Southern Michigan over Lake Erie. Falling barometer, with cloudy and threatening weather.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·01	76	W.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Boston	29·84	72	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	29·96	68	S.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30·03	82	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Chicago	29·84	64	S. E.	4	Gentle.	L. rain
Detroit	29·95	62	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Key West, Fla.	30·10	83	E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	30·05	84	S. W.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·04	40	N. W.	26	V. brisk	Cloud
New Orleans	30·15	82	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
New York	29·96	78	S. W.	4	V. gent.	Clear
Norfolk	30·02	74	S.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Omaha	29·98	64	N. E.	12	Brisk.	Cloud
Oswego	29·79	69	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia	29·96	76	S.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30·10	75	.....	..	Calm.	t strm
St. Louis	29·98	79	W.	5	V. gent.	Cloud
Washington	29·97	72	S.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	30·05	84	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Cotton firm; low middlings, 20c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; Howard Street superfine $5@6; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7·25; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·25. Wheat scarce; Ohio and Indiana, $1·54@1·60. Southern white Corn firm at 88@90c.; Southern yellow, 75@76c. Oats quiet at 76@80c. Pork quiet at $16·50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c.; rib sides, 9¼c.; clear sides, 9½c. Sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 11@11¾c. Whisky, 93@93½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Stocks dull. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 112¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112½; do. 1864, cp., 112½; do. 1865, cp., 112½; do. 1865, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 73½; Missouri 6s, 96¾; Canton Co., 82; Cumberland preferred, 43; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 117¾; Adams' Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 115; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 119¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 126; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾. Western Union Telegraph, 60¾.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, June 20—9:15 A. M.—Wheat steady. No. 2, $1·25½, seller July; $1·26¼@1·26½, seller June. Corn quiet. 53¾@53¾c., seller June; 53¾@53¾c., seller July. Freights, 5½@7 to Buffalo.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	6,000	2,000	Oats, bus.	38,000	130,000
Wheat, bus.	76,000	18,000	Rye, bus.	none	none.
Corn, bus.	310,000	152,000	Barley, bus.	none	none.

ORDERS OF THE COMMUNE.

SET FIRE TO ALL SUSPECTED HOUSES.

The following order was found upon the body of Delescluze, shot behind a barricade:—

PARIS, 3 Prairial, An 79 (May 23, 1871).—Citizen Milliere, at the head of 150 fuseaus, will set fire to all suspected houses and public buildings on the left bank of the Seine. Citizen Dereure, with 100 men of the same corps, is charged with the First and Second arrondissements. Citizen Pilloray, with a like number, will take the Ninth, Tenth, and Twentieth arrondissements. Citizen Vesinier, with fifty men, is specially entrusted with the same work on the Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastile. Those citizens will come to an understanding with the chiefs of barricades to assure the execution of those orders.

DELESCLUZE, VESINIER,
REGERE, BRUNEL,
RANVIER, DOMBROWSKI.
JOHANNARD,

RELATIVE TO HOSTAGES.

PARIS, 2 Prairial.—Citizen Raoul Rigault is charged conjointly with Citizen Regere with the execution of the decree of the Commune of Paris relative to hostages. DELESCLUZE,
PILLIORAY.

DELESCLUZE TO DOMBROWSKI—BURN AND STEAL.

The following curious little documents were found on the body of Dombrowski:—

To Citizen General Dombrowski:—

I hear that the orders given for the destruction of the barricades are contradictory. See that such mistakes should not happen again. Blow up and set fire to all the houses which interfere with your system of defense. The barricades shall not be attacked from the houses. The defenders of the Commune shall lack nothing. Give to the needy all the valuables that may be found in the houses which are to be demolished. Make, moreover, all the necessary requisitions. DELESCLUZE.
A. PILLIORAY.

Paris, 2 Prairial, year 79.

ON THE C

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "new departure" of the red men is, when considered as a chapter in human progress, perhaps a more momentous event than the great political juggle which the Democratic pale-faces have been seeking to accomplish under that title. Mazzini the other day ridiculed the idea of the French Communists going back to the Middle Ages for a political idea, and asked why they should have stopped short of the patriarchal unit of government—the family or the tribe. In the Indian effort to form a self-governing community, we have an illustration of exactly the reverse of the latter alternative. The patriarchal organization which our race left behind them on the steppes of Asia finds its duplicate on the Western plains. The most advanced of the political systems of the world finds itself face to face with the most primitive whence it has been evolved, and the tribe is suddenly compelled to adapt itself to the township, the electoral district, and all the institutions which these bring with them, or submit to the terrible certainty of decay and ultimate extinction. The "five nations" of the Indian Territory number less than sixty thousand, but they present a conclusive proof that the red man can be civilized, and they are the only medium through which we can hope to reclaim the wild tribes of the plains. Their country comprises "one of the richest and most fertile regions in the United States," is 382 miles long, 208 miles wide, and contains 70,456 square miles. It has been described as containing fifty millions of acres of land, and as being equal to seventy States of the size of Rhode Island, and about one and a half of the size of New York. For every man, woman, and child in the Indian Territory there is thus, at present, an area of not much less than one thousand acres, so that the territory can undoubtedly sustain with very great ease the six millions claimed for it by General Sherman, and as large a field as could possibly be desired on which to work out a great political and social experiment.

The Territorial Constitution on which the General Council at Okmulgee is at present deliberating is in many points merely an expansion of the existing political usages of the "Five Nations." Among the Cherokees, for example, there exist already an upper and lower Legislative Chamber returned by nine districts, and elected after a fashion essentially representative. The new Constitution aims at effecting a fusion which shall be first political and then social. Its probable results were thus described by General Sherman:—There will be no longer Creeks, Choctaws, or Cherokees; all the titles of the tribes will be merged in one people, and all executive, legislative, and judicial functions will be consolidated in one centre. It is precisely at this point that the true Indian problem is touched, and from it the difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the Territorial constitution will be found to arise. We have long since discovered that a radical error was committed in dealing with the Indian tribes as with independent nations. We are more slowly becoming awake to the fact that in doing our best to strengthen the tribal organization of the Indians we have made no less decided a blunder. If the Indian is to survive on this continent at all, it must be by elevating himself to the social, industrial, and political level of the white man. With time and opportunity, it is pretty obvious that he can do this. It is equally certain that the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and their belongings forms one of the most potent obstacles to Indian progress. Among the semi-civilized tribes this is specially obvious. We intrust to the chiefs for distribution a large proportion of our bounty, or of the returns of funds held in trust by the Government. The nominal head of the tribe thus becomes vitally interested in resisting that certain decay of his authority and importance which results from the adoption of civilized usages. Nothing brings out the independence of the individual so strongly as our republican freedom, while nothing is more inconsistent with its legitimate exercise than the perpetuation of a kind of dignity which has no significance apart from barbarism or warfare.

To the provisions of the Constitution which was drafted in December last for the new Territory of Oklahoma, we have previously adverted. They do not differ in any marked degree from the type which prevails in the other States. It was expected that before the present meeting of the General Council the new constitution would have been formally accepted by the various tribes in the Territory. The Indian seems, however, to be as jealous of his distinctive tribal organization as any old German Duchy was of its mimic court and its solemn farce of State administration. It is easier to control the outward semblance of deliberative and representative bodies than to grasp the new idea of a coalesced nation on which they rest. It is requisite to bear in mind that the Indian tribes have historical memories whose force we are very apt to underrate. For example, the Cherokees, no later than ten years ago were said to have numbered 25,000, while at this moment they do not contain more than 16,000 souls. Ascending by ever widening gradations like this, through the decades of a couple of centuries, we begin to find ourselves in the presence of a veritable nation whose seven great clans are still represented on the seven-pointed star of their State seal, and whose original wealth is but faintly reproduced in the four millions of acres of land which they hold in fee simple, and the four millions of dollars of trust funds on which the Government pays them an annual interest. A competent authority states that previous to the war the Cherokees "owned immense herds of cattle, one individual alone owning 20,000 head. Others owned 15,000, 10,000, and so down to 300, and the man who owned less was considered a poor Indian." Of other tribes similar statements might be made, and they are of immense importance in helping us to estimate the difficulties which arrest the completion of Indian union as well as the greatness of the wrongs whose memory still begets distrust of our intentions towards the red men.

A NUT TO CRACK.

From the Frankford (Philadelphia) Herald.

The Republican party has made its nominations, and we are told it is "the best ticket the party has had for years." For several weeks past there has been an immense amount of talk among the people and in the newspapers in this section of the State about "municipal reform." Outsiders, who had almost despaired of Philadelphia freeing herself from the clutches of corrupt men, grew hopeful and began to rejoice in the belief that the people of this great city had fully determined to thwart the iniquitous schemes of the designing demagogues who have so long swayed such tremendous power. It was well known that corrupt combinations had been formed having for their object the nomination of certain obnoxious individuals for the various municipal offices. The knowledge of this fact and also of the equally importan one that these men would be indefatigable in their efforts to accomplish their purposes, was the immediate cause of the great outcry to which we have just referred. There was heard an earnest and determined protest coming from a large portion of the best element of the Republican party. It said as plainly as words could say:—If these objectionable, incompetent, unworthy, and corrupt men are nominated we will not support them! Was the voice heeded? If so, how? Did a single man so uncompromisingly opposed withdraw? If so, who? No! The warning was treated with the most studied contempt, and the very slates which had excited so much indignation were confirmed by nearly every convention.

Now, we are driven to one of two conclusions, viz.: Either the intelligent Republicans who so earnestly protested against the nomination of the ticket which has been presented were mistaken, were grossly in error, or the greater part of the ticket nominated is unworthy the support of honest men. We do not propose to solve this question here and now, we respectfully present it to our thoughtful and independent readers for their careful consideration.

Having an eye to the common good, we had ardently hoped the Republican party would nominate *only* honest, upright, incorrupt, and competent men; such men as would be in every way worthy the support of good citizens, knowing that such a course would have a wholesome effect upon the managers of the Democratic party, who would then not dare to place any but similarly fit and competent candidates in opposition, and thus we would have two tickets worthy a hearty support from the people according to their respective political preferences. To the Democratic conventions about to meet we say, make good nominations, the people demand it show your respect for them by complying with that demand.

In the contest before us the duty of every man who has the welfare of the nation at heart is plain, too plain to be mistaken by any but the careless or the wilful. That duty is to march up to the polls and vote only for good men, and if the alternative is to vote for bad men or none at all, then not to vote! In this way only can we accomplish anything, for just so long as we denounce and oppose the nomination of bad men and then heartily support them after they are nominated, just so long will we be disgraced and cursed as we are to-day.

THE DEATH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the N. Y. World.

The death of Mr. Vallandigham will be sincerely regretted by his fellow-Democrats in all parts of the country, and by none more sincerely than those who have not shared the extreme opinions which, until the late Ohio Convention, had in him a foremost representative. He was a politician in whom an unbounded ambition perhaps outran the measure of his faculties; but he was a politician of distinct principles and incorruptible integrity. His political course was guided by his intellectual judgments, and he took the obloquy which they brought upon him during the trying days of our civil war without blenching, without abating a single jot their steadfast utterance. Imprisonment and exile were the punishments laid upon him for opinion's sake. But these became a crown of political martyrdom upon his head and a lasting stigma upon the memory of Mr. Lincoln who had forgotten, and upon the names of Stanton and Burnside who had never learned, the first lessons of civil liberty.

This, indeed, was Mr. Vallandigham's chief distinction in the politics of his time. Before the war he had never gone beyond scores of his contemporaries in the application to affairs, or the advocacy, of the principles of a pure Democracy. And a certain acerbity of temper might have hindered his further promotion despite his unquestioned capacity of work and the intensity of his mental energies. At the outbreak of the war he joined hands with those who sought to lead the Democratic party into paths fatal alike to it and to the country; and during the war, by his ostentatious and sincere boldness, he contributed in no slight degree to paralyze the popular effect of the rejection of his opinions and his leadership by the vast majority of his party. Since the war he had not allied his name with any public measure of sound or unsound politics, until, within the month which also sees his sad and untimely death, he came forward and proclaimed, with the manly frankness and the unhesitating boldness which marked all his political utterances, his conviction that the decision of his party, matured at the East and at the West and fast maturing at the South, concerning the issues of its future contests, had now by him and all who went with him (for none had gone beyond him) to be acknowledged and obeyed.

But Mr. Vallandigham will live in the history of his country despite this isolation from the progress of his party, despite the small share he has enjoyed of its public honors, and despite that he is cut off in the very maturity of his faculties when a new and brilliant career seemed opening before him wherein all his compatriots might have given him a hearty godspeed. He will long be remembered for the courage and the constancy with which in his own party he maintained unpopular opinions, which if fatal to its success were fatal also to his own advancement. But he will chiefly be remembered in this and future times for his unflinching advocacy and exhibition of the American freeman's right to freely think and freely speak. For this he suffered as few of the thousands of victims suffered whom the Lincolns, the Stantons, and the Burnsides of our disordered times tore from their homes without judicial warrant, immured in dungeons, imprisoned in forts, tormented with cruel and unusual punishments, cut off from their friends and the world, exiled across the border or over the seas, or liberated without removing the stigma of crimes which if ever alleged were never proved, and after giving by law the form of justice to a complete denial of future redress. He bore his sufferings manfully, even when they were embittered by the refusal of his fellow-citizens of Ohio to vindicate his essential patriotism and their fundamental law; and, perchance, when the passions of our civil war have passed from the hearts of living men into the pages of history, those who shall then be charged with the care of "liberty guarded by law" may hold his name in higher honor than even they whose tears will wet the sod above his grave.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE HALTER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are not sure that anything we may say can add force to the lesson in the great moral institution of hanging which the Memphis reporters have unconsciously taught us by their story of a recent execution in Arkansas. The average Memphis journalist looks upon blood and bruises with a sort of relish which we are not wholly able to appreciate, and describes death with a charming vigor and freedom of style which we should strive in vain to copy. Hence, if it were possible to add a brighter glow to the rosy facts connected with the violent taking off of John Roseborough and Henry Harris the other day at Marion, Arkansas, we should undoubtedly find it in the graphic narratives of the Memphis papers from which we have already given our readers an abstract. But the plain facts were so eloquent that rhetoric would only spoil them. The culprits, both negroes, were confined in the same cell, in a little four-room jail, and the gallows upon which they were to vindicate the majesty of the law was erected in a corner of an inclosure surrounding the building. When all was in readiness, the sheriff waited upon his prisoners and requested them to come out and be hanged. Just here there was an unfortunate hitch in the arrangements. The prisoners refused to come. Somebody had given them an iron bar, and with this they stood at bay. They blocked the narrow entrance to the cell, brandishing their weapon, filling the air with curses, shrieks, prayers, threats, and hymns, and vowing to slay the first man who cossed the threshold. The sheriff "reasoned with them" in vain. He begged them to come out and do things "decently and in order." He "didn't want "any fuss," and preferred not to "mutilate" them. In fine, he put it to them, as men of taste, that it would be best to step out peaceably and have a nice quiet funeral. If he had been their own father he could not have urged the point with more tenderness; but, to quote the terse language of a Memphis reporter, the prisoners only "riled up." Hereupon "Mr. Manus said he would go in there and take out those prisoners." Mr. Manus disappeared for a moment into the hideous darkness, and after a brief interval tumbled out again "with blood squirting out of his jaw" and his nose jerked around the other way." To quote once more the Memphis report, "the prisoners had signified their intention to see this thing through." Meanwhile a tumult raged among the citizens of Marion who had come to see the show. In the jail yard there were fifty men, all armed to the teeth, all pointing their guns and revolvers at the prison door, and all howling because the sheriff would not let them go in and shoot the negroes in their hole. Outside the yard were a thousand more, maddened by the sounds of a fight in which they were not allowed to share, and brandishing firearms in the most unpleasant manner.

Just at this moment "Chief O'Donnell, of Memphis, put in an appearance." To the sheriff Chief O'Donnell proposed a little arrangement. "He said he had a few friends with him who had come over from Memphis to witness the execution." They were outside, and if they might come in they would agree, in consideration of the privilege, to render any assistance in their power to the end that the law might be carried out." It is needless to say that the chief and the sheriff shook hands on this bargain. The Arkansas official stipulated, however, that there should be no "mutilation," for he was bound to hang a whole nigger, or none at all. With this understanding four of Chief O'Donnell's friends, together with "an Arkansas gentleman named M. L. Windsor," "took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, laid their pistols and other jewelry aside and went in." They shut the door behind them. Perhaps we may as well leave it shut. It is enough to know that after a short suspense and the noise of "grinding of teeth, cursing, and loud shouting," the negroes were dragged forth securely bound and happily "unmutilated," and amid the shrieks of the spectators were strangled "decently and in order."

Now perhaps the advocates of capital punishment will tell us what they think of this exhibition of American civilization. Is it vindicating the majesty of the law, is it teaching a great moral lesson, is it inculcating the sacredness of human life to set a mob hunting two poor wretches out of a cell, as beasts are hunted from their holes, and to fill a thousand men with a maddening thirst for blood, the most brutalizing and ferocious of all forms of passion? Look at the picture, friends of the gallows! Think of that horrible hour in the Marion jail, think of death in the midst of raging blasphemies, and tell us what defense there can be of a punishment which reproduces in peaceful America the devilish spectacles of the Parisian Commune.

REACTION IN FRANCE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some time before the happening of the terrible events which have spread desolation through Paris, observant travellers who had unusual opportunities of acquainting themselves with French opinion had announced that there were signs in France of an extreme reaction of French sentiment, a reaction in the first instance religious, but tending after a brief interval to become political. These symptoms, it was alleged, were not at all confined to the classes who are usually attached by timidity, ignorance, or interest to the form of conservatism which is nearest at hand. They might be noticed among those professions which are ordinarily the strongholds of French Liberalism, the doctors and the lawyers, and (what no doubt is remarkable) they were plain among the officers and soldiers returning from the captivity which began at Metz or Sedan. Assuming that the observers of whom we have spoken were not wholly mistaken, it is all but certain that these tendencies, wherever they had taken root, must have gained strength during the last two months. The feeling of national humiliation and the sense of national weakness which were helping to make Frenchmen call themselves fervent Catholics, and which seemed likely to turn them for awhile into Legitimists, must have been deepened, and the forms of opinion which would have resisted the change of sentiment have been correspondingly weakened. Misfortune and mismanagement have impaired the credit of the moderate party which once controlled the National Assembly, and it is hardly too much to say that large numbers of Frenchmen are beginning to agree with the Pope that the form of Liberalism which found expression in the Commune is really the Antichrist.

The first objection which would be made to the statement that a religious reaction is imminent in France is very natural, and very easily divined. A religious reaction, it may be said, means the adoption of a new belief, but a belief cannot be adopted at pleasure, and at present the vast majority of educated Frenchmen have no religious belief at all. It might be thought a cynical reply that a capacity more or less possessed by all nations is pre-eminently possessed by Frenchmen—the capacity of playing, as children have it, at "pretending." They are capable, so to speak, of sitting in a circle, and asking one another to come and believe in something or other. But this is not by any means the principal way in which a religious reaction sets in. Everybody who examines his own moral or political or religious creed will probably find that a considerable number of its articles consist not in doctrines held by himself, but in opinions that it would be extremely advantageous to somebody, or to everybody, or to a certain number of people, if he or they implicitly believed this or that. To take the example which can be indicated with least offense, it is likely that a great many Liberals have no very strong belief in Mr. Gladstone, and a great many Conservatives a still slighter belief in Mr. Disraeli; but it is not the less a strongly held article of the Liberal and Conservative faith that one or other of these leaders is a good, wise, consistent, and skilful statesman. If the reaction makes way in France, what Frenchmen will alter will not be their own belief but their opinions as to what it is useful for the rest of France to believe. And it will be much easier to give effect to these opinions in France than it would be in England; for, though we are on the point of abolishing formal tests, our religious system is in reality one of informal tests. An Englishman could not throw in his lot with any fervent and extreme religious party without learning to talk a new language and without considerably deranging his habits. But no such sacrifice is required from a Frenchman not hitherto devout. All he has to do is to forbear from speaking disrespectfully of the Pope or the priests, and to abstain from actively opposing the unremitting efforts of the clergy to obtain the control of education and the guidance of the feminine conscience. It may indeed be said that this was exactly the character of the reaction which undoubtedly set in among the classes which were appalled by the first French Revolution, but of which, notwithstanding, no trace at all, or only the very slightest, remains. Doubtless, it is true that the political and religious reaction of those days very nearly spent itself, but the causes which weakened it are very easily observed and understood. It had to contend against an opposing current of feeling which grew yearly stronger, that compound of intense pride in the past and of vague hopes for the future which took shape in Bonapartism. At the same time it would be a mistake to suppose that the reaction against the first Revolution produced no durable effects of any sort. It did not permanently win over Frenchmen to the Pope or the elder Bourbons, but to this hour it colors all French speculation. Nearly all French thinkers exchanged the route which they had been following before 1789 for the high *priori* road; the reign of terror frightened them into a series of convulsive efforts to place all moral principles beyond the reach of question, and these efforts continue.

A reaction towards Legitimism may appear to some even more incredible than a reaction to fervent Catholicism. The gentleman known as the Count de Chambord is hardly a Frenchman. He is supposed to be the creature of priests and courtiers, and is believed still to adhere to opinions which even the Austrian Emperor, under whose protection he lives, has formally and to all appearance sincerely abandoned. Those, however, who conceive these objections to be fatal to his restoration, scarcely understand the reasoning by which so many Frenchmen try to persuade themselves that it would be desirable. Their argument is as follows. They say that, with two notable exceptions, all the governments which have ruled or claim to rule in France found their pretensions exclusively on their practical usefulness. The Empire, the Orleanist Monarchy, the Moderate Republic, alike appeal to no principle but this. One pretended to confer on France internal security combined with national influence and splendor; another claimed to give the same security coupled with peace and national freedom; a third offered to increase the measure of liberty, and to disjoin it from artifice or corruption. All French Governments, however, the argument proceeds, are in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and, even granting to those which have been indicated that they have conferred or can confer the practical benefits for which they ask credit, that is not enough for France. During their possession of power the country becomes accustomed to the particular advantage attributable to them, and grows ungrateful for it, their supporters fall away from them, their weakness increases, a crisis comes, and down they go. What, therefore, is wanted (it is urged) is some Government which can appeal to something more than mere usefulness, and which, in the hour of trial and danger, will rally adherents to itself independently of its merits. There are, however, but two of the sort in France. One is the Red Republic, newly collapsed in blood and flame. Beyond all doubt it is founded on a theory of Divine right, but it does not happen to be exactly the form of authority which the reasoners of whom we have been speaking desire. The other is the throne of the elder Bourbons. There are assuredly a certain number of Frenchmen who would fight for the legitimate branch, independently of any calculation of advantages derived from it. The argument is that it is urgently desirable to enlist this unreasoning affection and devotion on the side of actual sovereignty. The objection that the Count de Chambord could not be depended upon to leave to Frenchmen that intellectual and political liberty which they cannot in the long run dispense with, whatever they may think for the moment, is met with the assertion that, as a matter of fact, they could bind him to terms sufficient for the day. The probable sobriety and even superstition of his court would, they add, be for a while in harmony with the dominant temper of the French nation. And then the Count de Chambord has "the grace of childlessness." The future, amid the calamities of the moment, is to be left to take care of itself, in hope that just when the new authority becomes unsuited to the times, it will undergo a natural transformation which will bring it into harmony with them. It is our business in this article to set for ththese opinions and these hopes, without expressing any opinion as to their validity.

—New York ladies say the steeple chases are perfectly elegant—somebody's sure to be hurt.

—A Jerome Park reporter says no well-bred horse says neigh to a race.

—Grant is not backward in coming out for—Wade.

—New Haven has a Dead Stroke Power Hammer Company, which rather knocks things.

—The New York *Mail* has enlarged its field of enterprise.

—Morton is in great trouble, politically, in Illinois. The brethren are recalcitrant.

—The Postmaster-Generalship is now offered to Greeley.

—All slaves belonging to the Crown in Brazil are to be emancipated.

—There were 408 divorces granted in Connecticut in 1870.

—Joseph Werley, a pioneer of Ohio, is just dead, aged 103.

—The Poughkeepsians do not intend to celebrate the Fourth of July.

—Brazil will be governed by a regent during the absence of Dom Pedro in Europe.

—The colored people of Savannah have a "Wrestling Jacob Progressive Society."

—The authoress of the aspiring "We are coming, Free America, five million women strong," wears the eupheneous cognomen of Catherine Araminta Flichanever Stebbens.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY, PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD, Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY, Late Steward Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
6 9 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY, Renovo Hotel, Clinton county, Pennsylvania.
6 15 1m

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t
Half barrels (in mulberry wood), 20 gallons.....$5 00
" (steamed oak) 20 " ..... 3·00
Whole barrels " 40 " ..... 4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons..... 2·00

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojourners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further information address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 19 mtuths4t*

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.
G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, New York.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w R. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress.
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.
THE ISLAND HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL Is now open for the reception of guests.
Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address
EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW INLET HOUSE—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN.
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL
AND THE
OCEAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour,
6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address
ROBERT SHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 16 1m GEORGE GLENN.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 10 1m M. C. BRODIE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Board of Trade at its meeting last night assured by resolution the South that the Northern merchants would heartily co-operate in any movement looking to the advancement of the business interests of the Southern cities. The board has also protested against the Harbor Master's tonnage tax, but no reply has been received from Governor Geary. It is thought that a meteorological signal system will be adopted at Lewes, Delaware. Mr. Morris called attention to the fact that the interests of trade demand that freight depots should be kept in close communication with the mercantile section of the city. The board also believe in furtherance of the interests of the grain trade that depots should be established at tide-water. The Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates such a movement, and the board will memorialize Councils on the subject.

—A mass meeting of Irish citizens was held at Seventh and Carpenter streets last night, and regarding O'Rossa, Burke & Co. as endeared to them for "their noble bearing when confronting the minions of the law, and constancy under penal torture," they (the Irish citizens) proceeded to resolve to organize a society for the accomplishment of Irish liberty, to be called the "Irish Confederation." Speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned to meet again next Monday night.

—A petition, backed by A. G. Cattell and others, was submitted to the Councils Finance Committee last night, asking them to pay $117,000, that being the sum lost by Henry Simons in the building of the Chesnut street bridge, owing to a rise in the price of the material. The paper was referred to a sub-committee. The committee will report negatively the ordinance increasing the pay of the foremen of the P. F. D. to $1000. An appropriation of $10,000 for the repair of Girard Avenue Bridge will be recommended. It was also agreed to report in favor of giving $38,000 to the Highway Department for the grading of streets.

Foreign Affairs.

—Gambetta soon returns to France.

—*La Liberte* asserts that Felix Pyat was yesterday arrested.

—Emperor William goes to-day to Ems to meet Czar Alexander.

—Two vessels, with yellow fever among their crews, have arrived in English ports.

—A new loan will be offered in France on the 26th inst, bearing five per cent. interest at 82.

—Yesterday, in Germany, was devoted to thanksgiving in all the churches, which were crowded.

—The Imperial Guard is being reorganized in France under the name of the Republican Guard.

—The reorganization of the Central Committee and its proclamations in Paris excite great dismay.

—Sixty-eight arrests of the members of the International Society were made on Sunday night at Brussels.

—The British House of Lords yesterday debated the declaration of Paris of 1856 abolishing privateering.

—During the last two days twenty-nine officers of the Commune have been arrested, of whom half are foreigners.

—One hundred and eighty thousand French prisoners still remain in Germany, and they are now returning home at the rate of 3500 each day.

—Twenty-five hundred women convicted of setting fire, or attempting to set fire, to buildings in Paris, have been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

—A special despatch from Rome says that a plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered, and that it was concocted by the International Society.

—Indications of a renewal of the insurrection in Paris rapidly multiply. The workingmen openly insult the soldiers and attempts at assassination and incendiarism continue.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the International Society, from which sprang the Paris Commune, numbers 2,500,000 members in Europe.

—Members of the International Society are said to have been ringleaders in the outbreak against the friends of the Pope during their demonstrations at Brussels on Sunday.

—The National Assembly yesterday passed a bill giving the natives of Alsace and Lorraine, residing in France, the right to vote, and also making them eligible to the Assembly.

Domestic Affairs.

—Intensely warm weather is now prevailing on the Pacific coast.

—Little or nothing interesting to the reading public was developed yesterday in the Lanahan Methodist Book Concern investigation.

—The Governor of Indian Territory says that it is evident that, during the coming summer, there will be witnessed the most extensive ravages on the frontier of Texas, as the Indians have made great preparations for committing depredations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 1uths2ot

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthssom

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured; Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 22d instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of HAVERFORD Street, from THIRTY-EIGHTH to THIRTY-NINTH Street.

On DIAMOND and BODINE Streets, from the south curb line of SUSQUEHANNA Avenue along BODINE Street to DIAMOND Street, thence along DIAMOND Street to the west curb line of AMERICAN Street.

On HALE Street, from the south curb line of MONTGOMERY Avenue and connect with the sewer in COLUMBIA Avenue.

On VIENNA Street, from the south curb line of FRANKFORD Road, and connect with a sewer already constructed on the said VIENNA Street, to a point fifty-three feet northward of MEMPHIS Street.

On SECOND Street, from the northwest curb line of CUMBERLAND Street to the sewer in YORK Street.

On MONTGOMERY Avenue, from the sewer in TWENTY-SECOND Street to RIDGE Avenue.

On TWELFTH Street, from WALLACE to MELON Street; said sewer to be constructed in the usual form with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

And a SEWER ACROSS MULBERRY Street, at the distance of fifteen feet southerly of MEADOW Street, in the Twenty-third ward; said sewer to have a clear inside diameter of four feet, and constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

With such manholes as may be required. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6 19 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising	1, 2, 3, 4, and 26th	wards.	
Second	"	5, 7, 8, and 9th	"
Third	"	6, 11, 12, and 13th	"
Fourth	"	10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th	"
Fifth	"	16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th	"
Sixth	"	21st	"
Seventh	"	22d	"
Eighth	"	23d	"
Ninth	"	24 and 27th	"
Tenth	"	25th	"

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
6 12eod t6 24 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.

Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES.

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
3 22 eod

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bon s.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

The Six Per Cent. Loan
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Penna.,
Has been made by
ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
A Legal Investment
For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.
A limited amount is still for sale at
85
AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
P. S. PETERSON & CO.
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 6 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* MILES N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 28§

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD will do well to note that their privilege of subscribing to the new stock at par, in the proportion of *one* share for every *six*, as registered in their names April 30, WILL CEASE ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d instant. The subscription can be made by the payment of 50 per cent. before the 22d instant. and 50 per cent. between the 22d November and 22d December proximo, or the whole amount can be paid at once, thus securing the next November dividend. On receipt of instructions from our friends and customers, we will subscribe, WITHOUT CHARGE, for the amount of new stock to which they may be entitled. This they can resell at any time, if unwilling to hold it, thus securing the difference between the subscription price and the market value of the stock at the time of selling.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
6 19 3t THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*
6 1thstu6m] MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LUMBERMEN AND CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION.—Two SAW MILLS, complete establishments, with 1000 square miles well-timbered land in lower St. Lawrence, for sale. Terms easy. CARBRAY & ROUTH, Lumber Commission Merchants, Montreal and Quebec. GEORGE R. COOK & CO., No. 49 Wall street, New York, where plans can be seen. 6 17 1m

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—A PRESSman, having had charge of a press-room for many years, on two prominent papers, where there have been Hoe's and Taylor's single and double cylinders, also Hoe's four, six, and ten-cylinder presses, wishes a position on a morning or evening paper; not particular as to location. References given if required. Address FOREMAN, *Tribune* Office. 6 17

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—In the matter of THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY:—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, in said District adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to it, or to its use, are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Montgomery, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of LAWRENCE WORRALL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
United States Marshal, Messenger.
Office of United States Marshal, Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1871. 6 17 1m

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Admission 25 cents.
THE ARABIAN GIANT.
COLONEL ROUTH GOSHEN, will appear as Cousin Joe in the Comedietta of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE and NIGHT, MANIAC LOVER.
SEA OF ICE is in preparation.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.
Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t
Round Trip.....$2·00

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer h balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,
Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21§

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc.					1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.					
12	"	"	65	"	"
16	"	"	80	"	"
20	"	"	95	"	"

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.
R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon
A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 2m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 23 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN EUROPE.

THE latest despatches from the other side of the Atlantic indicate that trouble may yet be expected from the Communists. The leaders of the Communal movement have announced that they consider the affair of Paris as a partial defeat only, and by no means as an annihilation. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that the International Society, of which the Paris Communists were members, numbers 2,500,000 in Europe, and the latest Paris despatches announce that indications of a renewal of the insurrection are multiplying. The soldiers are insulted and attempts at assassination and incendiarism continue. In Rome a plot for the assassination of the Pope is reported to have been discovered, and it is said that the execrable crime was planned by members of the International Society in London, Florence, and Paris. In Brussels sixty-eight arrests of members of the same organization were made on Sunday night. Although it is very possible that many of the rumors about the movements and plans of the Communists are unfounded, and that the deep, laid plans of assassination and incendiarism exist only in the brains of excited officials and correspondents, there is really great reason for alarm, and the fate of Paris is a warning that cannot be overlooked. The question now is whether the rulers of Europe have the ability to deal with the problem before them; whether any real effort will be made to remove the substantial popular grievances which give the Communist movement its strength, or whether they will deal with it in such a manner as to increase the discontent that exists among the laboring classes, and thus make the explosion doubly terrible and destructive when it does come. There certainly has been very little sound statesmanship displayed thus far, either in England or on the Continent, in such efforts as have been made to mollify or to control the advanced radicals who advocate the easily understood and extensively popular doctrine that the good of society would be advanced by the abolition of everything—religion, government, property-rights, marriage, and all that makes modern civilization what it is—and then having a fresh deal all around, on the principle that one individual is as good as another, if not a little better. It is comparatively easy to declare the Communists criminals and enemies to society, but the execution of a few hundred such wretches as those implicated in the destruction of Paris will do very little towards crushing out Red Republicanism; and the real statesmen of the day will be those who will seek to discover what the substantial grievances of the masses are, and who will make some practical efforts to relieve them. If this is not done, it is not impossible that other cities may share the fate of Paris.

A LAW TO MAKE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE A PREY TO OFFICIAL SHARKS.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade held last evening a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, but not yet signed by the Governor, was ventilated, which has for its evident object the grant of an opportunity to official sharks, and to future schools of office-holding sharks, to prey upon the languishing commerce of Philadelphia. The bill has the innocent title of "An Act to establish a Board of Port Wardens," but the Secretary of the Board of Trade states that it is "intended to legalize, and authorize to be collected by summary process, *a fee of not less than one hundred and fifty dollars from every vessel, and every little shallop of over seventy-five tons burden which shall enter our port*, and to *compel* the masters of the same to make a pilgrimage—in many cases of miles—to enter his shallop;" the sole object being "the exacting, under color of law, of unearned money by one set of men from another."

It has hitherto been considered that the height of meanness was typified by the conduct of the wretch who stole the pennies from the eyes of a negro corpse, but this distinction should henceforth be reserved for the unscrupulous gentry who devised this scheme to extort money from the vessels plying to the port of Philadelphia, and their legislative accomplices. Time was when offices were created for the public good, and when officials set bounds to their extortionate greed, but this period seems to be rapidly passing away in Philadelphia; and if Governor Geary signs the bill designed to gorge the maws of the sharks of our harbor, we may anticipate at a future session of the Legislature the passage of a law transferring the whole river front to a gang of rapacious speculators.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE Public Buildings Commission held a meeting yesterday and passed a resolution repealing the former action designating the intersection of Broad and Market streets as the site for the public buildings. This yielding to the clamor of a small body of property-holders whose interests are directly antagonistic to those of the vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia is very much to be regretted, and we are very sorry that those of the commissioners who do not own property in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares were not able to sustain the only project that would give us such buildings as we need, and such as would be creditable to the city. If four structures are put up on Penn Square, or if the municipal buildings are put up there, and the law buildings upon Independence or Washington Square, the whole business will be botched, and Philadelphia will be an object of ridicule to the whole nation. It is well known that certain members of the commission are large owners of real estate in the vicinity of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and also that they have expressed a strong desire to keep the municipal offices and the courts where they now are, for the good and sufficient reason that they—the aforesaid commissioners—will be losers by a removal to the up-town site. These gentlemen are determined if possible at least to keep the courts in their present location, and we doubt not that a great effort will be made to carry out the compromise scheme proposed last winter, which would place the municipal buildings alone upon Penn Square. An effort will be made in this direction, if nothing better for the anti-Penn Squareites can be obtained; but the Sixth and Chesnut streets property-holders hope, by continual agitation, to procure the abolition of the commission, and thus to open the whole controversy anew, with the expectation that it will be possible to entirely prevent the erection of new buildings unless they can manage to have them in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets. The citizens of Philadelphia must bear in mind that the whole squabble depends upon this, and that it is Penn Square under any circumstances, and not the intersection, that is really objected to. There may be a few old fogies who would have opposed the erection of a handsome edifice upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, for the same reasons that they have objected to the introduction of gas, the removal of the market sheds, the running of street cars, and other improvements, but they would have had no influence whatever, and their opposition would only have been laughed at if they had not been supported by the cash and clamor of the Sixth and Chesnut streets property-holders. It is to be hoped that the commissioners who have no property interests to influence them will yet be able to put the intersection plan into execution; but if they are not, and if they remove the sole pretext for complaint on the part of the Sixth and Chesnut streets people, they should at least lay all their foundations, whether of two or four buildings, at one time, and thus prevent any further interference with their operations after they have fairly commenced work.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Two phases of the Indian question are again being pressed upon public attention: first, a conflict of opinion between the Indian Peace Commission and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and second, a threatened outbreak of the wild tribes of the Southwest against the people of Texas, etc.

All telegraphic reports relating to the controversy between the Indian Commission and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs which credit the latter with extra regard for economy should be received with many grains of allowance. If there ever was a body organized in this country which was animated by pure and patriotic motives, and at the same time endowed with great business sagacity and a high sense of commercial honor, it is the Indian Peace Commission; while, on the other hand, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is, from the character of his position, and from its inevitable surroundings, necessarily subjected, to a great extent, to the influences typified by the expression of the "Indian Ring." That "Ring" embraces men in many walks of life, including politicians of high standing, Senators and Congressmen, who are experts in the art of stealing the livery of heaven to serve sordid purposes, as well as hosts of speculators who have long fattened upon the spoils of the Indian camp, and who are determined to employ every possible expedient to prevent true reform. The facts relating to one of the existing controversies (that which affects the transportation of Indian goods westward) are given in an article in our local columns, and similar disputes may be apprehended on other subjects, which find their best explanation in the determination of the Peace Commission to inaugurate a thorough reform, and in the disposition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to thwart it.

The other phase of the Indian question—which relates to a threatened outbreak on the Southwestern frontier—affords a new proof of the inherent difficulty of thoroughly maintaining peace and order in all portions of our wide-spread dominions. The Kiowas, Apaches, and a portion of the Camanches represent the wildest and wickedest tribes in our territory, and at the same time they have been subjected to fewer humanizing or repressing influences than any other considerable body of the aborigines. The veteran in the play who expresses his astonishment at the sudden regard he has conceived for a man with whom he has just fought, had in him much of the spirit animating the Southwestern savages. Scarcely a single tribe among them has ever thought seriously of civilization, or of repressing a natural love for white scalps, before it was well whipped by an American army; and the outlaw Kiowas, Camanches, and Apaches need this discipline before their rude natures can be subdued. One good campaign against them, however, will, it is to be hoped, teach them the folly of further resistance, and incline their stubborn and untutored hearts to a permanent peace.

OBITUARY.

George Grote, D. C. L., F. R. S.

George Grote, D. C. L., F. R. S., Vice-Chancellor of the London University, who died on Sunday, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, in Kent, his father being a partner in the banking-house of Prescott, Grote & Co. He was educated at the Charter House, and at the age of sixteen entered the bank as a clerk. As a young man, he formed the acquaintance of James Mill, and threw in his lot with the philosophical radical party, studying history, contributing to the *Westminster Review*, and writing on the political subjects of the day. It was at this period of his life (1823) that the idea seems to have first occurred to him of that work with which his name will be principally associated in the future. Struck with the anti-democratic sympathies exhibited in Mitford's "History of Greece," he applied himself to the examination of the facts there brought forward on behalf of the author's doctrines, and so his own democratic history came to be written. But between conception and execution some time was allowed to elapse, the excited political feeling raised by the first reform bill carried him along with it, and in 1832 we find him putting forth a pamphlet on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform," and in 1831 he was returned as one of the members for the City of London. As a speaker he continued to advocate the same advanced opinions, bringing forward, like Mr. Berkeley in later times, an annual motion in favor of the ballot; but on the triumph of the Conservative party in 1841 he retired from active political life, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, the first two volumes of his "Greece" appearing five years afterwards, and the work being completed in 1856. Since then he has written on "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates." During the course of his great work, he left ancient Greece for a time, to re-enter the lists of modern politics, publishing, in 1847, a pamphlet entitled "Seven Letters on the recent Politics of Switzerland." Mr. Grote married, in 1820, a lady of an old Kentish family, Miss Harriet Lewis, who is known as the author of "The Life of Ary Scheffer," etc.

NOTICES.

FINE CUTS!

A History of Tobacco is shortly to be published, illustrated with FINE CUTS; you can buy it if you CHEWS!

But of all "fine cuts," the finest by all odds are the cuts by the cutter at Oak Hall. Every garment from our establishment

IS CUT TO FIT EXACTLY;
IS CUT TO GIVE COMFORT;
IS CUT TO LOOK STYLISH;
IS CUT TO SUIT THE WEARER,

and prepare him to cut a respectable figure anywhere, and never to be "cut out" by any one, so far as dress is concerned.

ELEGANT LINEN AND DUCK SUITS.
GOOD AND COOL ALPACA AND DRAP D'ETE SUITS.
COMFORTABLE THIN CASSIMERE GARMENTS.
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS;
Or, if you choose,
You can have your Garments made to order.
A large assortment of the newest styles
SUMMER PIECE GOODS
IN OUR
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
PRICES MODERATE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY

Are building a first-class railroad from Mobile, Alabama, to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles. The stockholders have paid in, and already expended upon the work, nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS, and two-thirds of the entire road has been built. It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means, before offering any of its securities to the public.

Among the leading stockholders are the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DURKEE, JOHN STEWARD, and other well-known capitalists.

The Company now offer for sale the

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

Upon that part of the line west of the Mississippi River which is considered so important to Louisiana that State aid to the amount of $8,800,000 has been granted or guaranteed to the enterprise.

The Bonds are of two classes:—

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

To the amount of $12,500 per mile, and

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

To an equal amount, the principal and interest of the latter being guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than seventy-seven per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.

The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

Of whom full information concerning the Company and the road can be obtained.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R.R. Company,
6 20 tuths3t4p No. 23 NASSAU Street, N. Y.

FURNITURE
AT COST.
A. BARLOW,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers his extensive stock of
FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR CASH,
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 20 10trp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Light Diagonals.

For your "Down Town" Coat, Sir,
A Light Diagonal of Fine Texture,
And little weight,
Will be found
Exactly the thing.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Can furnish you with a Splendid Light Diagonal Coat.

For your Summer Excursion
You want a nice Travelling Suit,
With neat Linen Duster,
And a change of Vests.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Can equip you for a journey to any part of the world.

For every variety
Of hot weather

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Have every variety of Thin Clothes.

Come and see our immense Stock
Of elegant Ready-made Clothing.

Come and examine our Custom Department, full of exquisite Piece Goods of every style.

Fine Goods very cheap at the

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO BE SOLD
All our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,

Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, $8 00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2 00, $2·50; Vests, $1 50, $1 80.

50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

FURNITURE.

CARD.

Our closing Special Sale of FINE FURNITURE will be held at the large Second-story Warerooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 23.

☞ To those who have purchased at our previous sale we refer with confidence for the quality of the goods.

This sale will include a much larger assortment and goods of much better style. The sale, as usual, is peremptory, and we respectfully invite those who do not get suited at the Public Sale, to call at our store, at THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where they will find a most complete assortment, at very reduced prices.

G. J. & J. A. HENKELS.
6 17 stuth3trp

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
Capacity, 1200
OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.
Terms:—$4·00 per day. $28·00 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

HOTEL,
CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,
Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.
Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.
6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

DELICACIES FOR THE TABLE.

Every variety of the CHOICEST DELICACIES for the table, including the finest quality of WINES of every description, at the lowest Cash Prices, and wholesale at wholesale prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
6 8 stuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEICH
Will Remove to
No. 1129 CHESNUT Street,
Second door below Twelfth, North Side,
MONDAY, June 19.

IN ORDER THAT FIXTURES MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO HIS NEW STORE, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

Balance of Summer Stock,
LADIES' SUITS, ETC.,
WILL BE OFFERED
At a Great Reduction

10,000 yards Black Hernani, 12½ cents.
10,000 yards Broche Grenadines, 12½ cents. 6 17 3t

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET
SINCE 1853.
"THORNLEY'S"
CENTRALLY LOCATED
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH R. THORNLEY. 2 8 thstu4

MUSLINS,
FLANNELS, and
BLANKETS
At Old Prices.

Notwithstanding the advance in prices of the above goods, our retail prices are as low as before.

Families will save by making their purchases at this time.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
6 17 3t Above Willow.

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer at LOW PRICES a full stock of
WHITE GOODS, every description,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES,

In connection with our NEW and ATTRACTIVE stock of [4 11 tuths3m

Seasonable Dress Fabrics.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·25. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $3·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·00.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
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WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

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EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
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QUARTER SECONDS,
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GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
BARGAINS
In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,
LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES,
Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,
FRENCH LAWNS,
And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.
THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT
DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Choice Dress Goods
REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
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1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS
In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE
Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies
Ever made for $1 per yard.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 6 3 tf

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.
"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.
400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.
ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their large assortment o
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Known.
6 5 1mrp

TO LET,
STORE,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.
POSSESSION JULY 1.
APPLY AT [6 15 6t*rp
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

REFRICERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
} PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE LEASE.

The advocates of the lease in the Board of Directors of the United Companies do not occupy an enviable position, either as regards the stockholders of the New Jersey companies, the public, or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They boldly proclaimed to the public in advance that three-fourths of the stockholders desired to lease.

Through the newspapers they have represented that the lease had actually obtained the consent of the two-thirds of the stock owners. The newspapers have teemed with circulars from the committee authorized by the joint board to solicit the consent of the stockholders, with other articles signed "Many Stockholders," depreciating the property of the United Companies and their capacity to earn ten per cent. dividend. These newspaper articles have freely menaced a rival road in order to compel timid stockholders to part with their property for an inadequate consideration.

While crying down the value of the work of the United Companies, they have magnified the wonderful power and resources of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and threatened that, unless the United Companies surrendered to them, a new railroad would certainly be built, impairing the value of their property.

Now, what has been accomplished after all this flourish of trumpets? As Mr. Webster said to Mr. Hayne, "The vigor and success of the war have not quite come up to the lofty sounding phrase of the manifesto." The committee to obtain the consent of the stockholders have worked with all their energy; they have districted city and country, and, with a small corps of paid itinerant agents, scoured every nook and corner in search of stockholders to sign the papers.

Commencing with the 18,000 shares which they say the majority of the directors represent, they have obtained only about 6000 shares. Many, it is said, who gave their consent without reflection, have expressed their regret at so doing, and desire to withdraw it. Now this is the work accomplished by them since the 19th of May.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company were no doubt persuaded to submit their propositions under the assurance that the consent of the stockholders would be an easy conquest. They may thank their friends among the majority directors for the unpleasant position which a defeat will compel them to occupy.

The defeat may be ascribed to two causes:—

First. The stockholders were refused the sight of the schedule of property to be transferred, which the lease promised should be submitted to them. They had, therefore, no knowledge of the amount or value of the property they were to part with.

Second. The stockholders resent the attempt to treat about the sale of their property by agents unauthorized to act for such purpose. The directors were elected to protect, preserve, defend, and manage the great property of the stockholders, not to initiate measures for its alienation and the utter destruction of all power in the stockholders to have any control whatever in relation to it.

We suppose that many of those stockholders who have given their consent are really ignorant of the value of the works of the United Companies, but the work of signing, we learn, has come to a stand. The stockholders not signing know what it is they are asked to relinquish. They know that ten per cent. annual dividends on the capital stock, $18,900,677·50, is an adequate compensation for $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 of property; they know, too, that railroad property in the United States, on all the great routes of business, doubles in value every ten years. They know that if a railroad property doubles (as is stated in "Poor's Railroad Manual" for 1871) in ten years anywhere it is sure to double in the favored location occupied by the works of the United Companies. The fact that the revenues and business of railroads in the United States double every ten years is ascertained in Mr. Poor's valuable work by a careful analysis of the statistics furnished by the reports of the different railroads throughout the whole country.

It may, therefore, be asserted with entire confidence that the works of the New Jersey companies—now at the lowest estimate worth $40,000,000—will in 1880 be worth $80,000,000. This fact alone of itself should be sufficient to satisfy every intelligent stockholder that it would be a bad bargain to surrender to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for ten per cent. *on less than one-fourth what the works of the United Companies will be worth ten years hence.* A STOCKHOLDER.

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES OF MONTANA.

BY B. F. POTTS,
GOVERNOR OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Midway across the continent, between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean—in the heart of that New Northwest, the extent, character, and resources of which the people are at last beginning to appreciate—embracing within its boundaries four parallels of latitude and no less than twelve degrees of longitude, lies the great Territory of Montana. The superficial area of this Territory is extensive enough to make three States as large as New York, the Empire State of the East; and, as I have stated elsewhere, I believe it to be the richest region in agriculture and mineral resources on the entire American continent. There are at least fifty thousand square miles of tillable land within its limits; and this land, under a cheap and simple process of irrigation, is of unsurpassed fertility, yielding in the greatest abundance all varieties of the cereals. I have seen samples of wheat which yielded 80 bushels to the acre, and the average yield throughout the Territory, even with the very imperfect methods of cultivation which are in vogue here, is from forty to sixty-five bushels. This exceeds the yield of the famous wheat-fields of Minnesota, and is about four times as great as the average wheat crop of Ohio. Rye, oats, and barley produce enormously, and the yield of vegetables is simply without a parallel in the history of horticulture in America. The common yield of potatoes, for instance, is 400 bushels per acre.

Lands for grazing purposes, too, are of vast extent and of the best quality. Grasses as nutritious as sheaf-oats cover the hills and valleys and extend far up the mountain sides, affording pasturage for numberless herds of cattle and sheep during the entire year. The cattle alone now to be found in the territory number at least sixty thousand head; and so abundant are these grasses and so mild is our climate that no grain or hay is fed to them at all—they take care of themselves and keep fat all winter. Our meat markets are supplied with beef taken from among the different herds at all seasons of the year; and it is found to be of the fattest and sweetest, making delicious food, superior generally in quality and flavor to the grain-fed stock of the States. Certainly no country can surpass this for grazing purposes; and there is none where, in the future, when the Northern Pacific Railroad has reached us, such fortunes are to be made in the business of raising stock for the market.

Of the mineral wealth of Montana all the world has heard. It has been called "the silver spoon" which was in the nation's mouth when it was born: but, besides the silver, not less than twelve million dollars' worth of gold dust was taken from the mines last season, and iron, copper, coal, and other minerals exist in exhaustless abundance.

I suppose, however, that the thing about our New Northwest which has most surprised the public is the genial character of its climate. Radically different as it may seem from the prevalent idea regarding it, it is nevertheless true that the climate of Montana, as a whole, is milder than that of New York, while the purity and dryness of the atmosphere makes the variations of temperature far less noticeable.

The old theory, that the further north we go the more severe the climate becomes, is now generally exploded. It is understood, at last, that isothermal divisions, except in their larger aspects, are entirely independent of degrees of latitude; and the various explorers and topographers who have been sent out here by the Government have shown by instrumental tests that the temperature of Walla Walla, on the 46th degree of latitude, is the same as that of Washington City, on the 38th; that of Clark's Fork, in Montana, on the 48th, the same as that of St. Joseph's, Missouri, on the 41st; and that of the Bitter Root Valley, Missonea county, Montana, on the 46th, the same as that of Philadelphia, on the 41st.

The winters in this section are generally open and pleasant, as may be inferred from the fact of the cattle grazing without shelter all winter. The valleys are hardly ever covered with snow, and it is rare that the roads are not dry and passable for ten months in the year, except on the high mountains, where the snow falls to considerable depths. On the mountains, of course, as in mountainous regions everywhere, winter sometimes pinches hard; but even these are not the least attractive features of the territory. The elevation of the mountains, valleys, and plains of Montana above the level of the sea is from 2000 to 4000 feet less than that of Wyoming and Utah. This fact alone goes far to explain the milder climate and vastly greater productiveness of Montana.

How this great wealth, agricultural and mineral, is to be utilized and made to contribute its due share to the nation's commercial prosperity is a question not less important to the people at large than to the inhabitants of Montana itself; and in considering it I am brought to that great enterprise—the Northern Pacific Railroad—now building from east to west across our entire territory. This road will traverse our richest valleys, and furnish an outlet for the immense future surplus productions of the Territory. All that has heretofore been written about the superior land-grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana scarcely gives an adequate conception of the extent and true value of the grant.

The company will receive twenty-five thousand six hundred acres of our best agricultural and grazing lands for every mile of road that is built—lands which not only possess all the advantages which I have mentioned, but are within easy reach of timber, and abound in fine building-stone of almost every variety and inexhaustible in quantity. I have no doubt that these lands will not only cancel the entire cost of building the railroad, but will leave a large surplus to the company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is of immense importance to Montana. It will enable our stock raisers to compete on favorable terms with those of Illinois and other States in the markets of the Eastern cities. A new impetus will be given to all our industries. Our mines will be developed, new ones will be opened, and those that produced twelve million dollars in gold last season will far exceed that sum annually.

Our population will rapidly increase; the sixty-two cities and towns we now have will be doubled in number and quadrupled in size; and the public lands, now unoccupied, will be cultivated by actual settlers. Other prosperous States will spring up around us; and before we enter upon another century this great Northwest, now lying broad and inviting before the settler, will be contributing its rightful share towards the wealth, commerce, and general prosperity of the nation.

The enterprise which is opening this New Northwest is truly a great national work, and well deserves, as it receives, the encouragement, co-operation, and support alike of all who as Americans feel an interest in the country's progress, or who as capitalists desire a liberal return upon investment.

CITY ITEMS.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

GENTLEMEN OF GOOD CHARACTER who will solicit business are wanted as agents for the "Equitable Life," the company that does the largest business in the world. Address "I. L. Register, General Agent, No. 432 Chesnut street."

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Second-day evening, 19th inst., LIZZIE LOVE, only daughter of John E. and Elizabeth S. Abbott, aged 5 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LILLAGORE.—On the 17th inst., WILLIAM H. LILLAGORE, son of the late Elias and Elizabeth Lillagore, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends, also Mt. Olivet Temple of H. and T. of T. T., also Mt. Olivet Union Social Temple of T. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church for interment.

PETERSON.—On the 20th inst., LIZZIE C., wife of John Peterson, and daughter of the late Dr. John Uhler.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,
4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, at the close of business hours June 10, 1871:—

RESOURCES.

Investments		$2,481,002·15
Due from banks	603,288 30	
Cash	649,852·12	
		1,253,140·42
Total		$3,734,149·57

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000·00
Surplus and profits		40,629·75
Deposits	$1,693,523·82	
Circulation	900,000·00	
		2,693,523·82
Total		$3,734,149·57

Attest: WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President.
6 17 stuth6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
6 20 6t* Fifth Ward.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classess will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 18trp Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable in cash, to the stockholders, less State and National tax, on and after the 12th of July next. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of July.

SAMUEL WILCOX,
1t Treasurer.

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 16 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in
Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.
LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.
Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.
Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen. A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.
Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 4 22stu2mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARRIVED LATE,

SHIPPED

Just in Time to Escape

The advance in English prices. The execution of orders for many of our best New Patterns English Brussels, and other Carpetings, having been delayed, the goods have just arrived, and as they are now being offered at much less than the same quality can be sold when imported at manufacturers PRESENT prices.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

6 17 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL, between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 78 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu2w

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating,
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

SEWING MACHINES.

The American Button-Hole, Overseaming,
And Complete
Sewing Machine Combined

Has had an unprecedented sale since its introduction. They have stood the TEST OF THE SEVEREST CRITICISM, and have withstood the vilest and most malignant abuse from rival agents. The simple fact of its DOING EVERY VARIETY of work done by other Machines, making the same shuttle-stitch—should convince any candid person of its EQUAL MERITS, at least, with other machines, and when we combine the BUTTON-HOLE and the "OVER-AND-OVER STITCH" (by which sheets are made, and several other kinds of work which no other machine can do), it should convince any one of its SUPERIOR MERITS.

The tedious work of making Button-holes and the slow, tiresome work of "overseaming" is made easy by this Machine, and while you are buying a Machine which is to be your companion for life, why not get the one which does the greatest variety of work?

We add a few recommendations:—

BOSTON, June 23, 1870.—Dear Sir:—I like the American better than any sewing machine I have ever used. I can make a better button-hole on it than can be made by hand; but, of course, it takes practice.

I have made fifty-nine (59) button-holes in twenty (20) minutes in skeleton coats.

I have had the machine four months and I have made 8588 button-holes in coats, which have all proved satisfactory.

I have changed the machines from button-holes to plain sewing a great many times, and it never gets out of order.

It affords me pleasure to recommend the machine to all, both for family sewing and making button-holes. Wishing you much success,

Mrs. L. E. DUNNING,
Manufacturer of Clothing, No. 80 Condor street, East Boston,

BOSTON, June 27, 1870.—Dear Sir:—We are using one of your Plain American Sewing Machines, and find it the most successful of any we have ever used, particularly for sewing window shades and window hollands, making the stitch look well on the wrong side of the work—a result which we have not been able to attain with other machines.

W. B. ELLIS & CO.,
Upholsterers, No. 23 Broomfield street.

BOSTON, July 19, 1870.—I have used the American Buttonhole and Sewing Machine Combined for five months in making button-holes in the flies of pants, etc., and they have given perfect satisfaction.

P. FARRELL,
Foreman at Minor, Beals & Co.'s Clothing Manufactory.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12, 1870.—Dear Sir:— * * I also take pleasure in saying that I have for the past two years used these machines in the manufacture of clothing, and I think that for even work, and certainly of execution, there is no machine extant that will compare with them. For the past twelve years I have used a number of different makes of machines, including two of I. M. Singer's, and I make no mistake when I say that I never had a machine in my shop or house that was to be compared with the American Machine.

A. J. EDMUNDS,
Proprietor of the Eagle Clothing House.
COMPANY'S SALESROOMS,
4 22 3m tuths No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

60,000 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES HAVE been sold by us thus far during the year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of increase of our business, as well as to reduce our very large stock, we are now
SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bartley Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bajou Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Our celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove, $1·25.
La Belle Black Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle White Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle Light Shades Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle, all colors, Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, light shades.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, new tints.
La Belle two Button Black Kid Gloves.
Largest stock of Kid Gloves in Philadelphia.
Hosiery for Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen.
Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25, 28, 31, 35 up.
Ladies' English Hosiery, regular and ex. length.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, ex. length.
Children's English Hose, regular and ex. length.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 31, 35 up.
Gents' Half Hose, Lisle Thread, finest quality.
Bargains in Hosiery, to reduce our large stock.
Hamburg Embroidery, Piques, etc., closing out cheap.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes.
Nail Brushes, Hat Brushes, Combs, etc. etc.
Fans, all prices, from 5c. to $10.
Fine Silk Fans closing out, prices low.
Linen Fans, 10, 15, 25, 38, 50; Silk Fans up to $10.
Parasols at reduced prices, to close.
Parasols, cheaper than the cheapest.
Children's Parasols reduced, to close out.
Trimmed Parasols, less than cost.
Fringed Parasols, closing out cheap.
All kinds of Parasols, reduced in price.
Buff Sun Umbrellas in all sizes.
Ladies' Gloves for warm weather.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, fancy tops, 25, 31, 38, up.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, 25, 28, 31, up.
Ladies' Gloves, 15c. to $1·50 a pair.
Ladies' French Taffeta Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' English Taffeta, $1 to $1·50.
Children's White and Buff Gloves.
Children's Gloves, 13 cents; two pairs, 25 cents.
Children's Gloves cheap, to close some job lots.
Gents' Silk Gloves, White, Black, and Colored.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves, 25, 38, 50, up.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets at $1·25.
Ladies' Castor 2-button Gloves at $1·25.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1, $1·25, up.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, $1.
Ladies' Undressed 2-button Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25, 50, 75 and $1.
Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
Nos. 23 N. EIGHTH Street
6 17stuth and 908 CHESTNUT Street.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

IMPORTERS OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS.

BRETTLE'S AND NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S

English Hosiery Goods,

And best makes of FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS. [3 28 tuth 3mrp

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

Raise the Standard High.

Next to the Minister of the Gospel stands a regular graduated Physician, in our estimation. But, while we hold in high esteem those who administer to the last wants of our loved ones, we are compelled to differ with many of them in treating THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

"THEORY."

His Remedies Cure.

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for a while, but, by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate, and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and broncial tubes, assisting the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

A Voice from the People.

A Cure of Seventeen Years Standing of Painful Suffering.

I, HOOPER JOLLY, of Philadelphia, do certify, that for seventeen years I was afflicted with Dyspepsia, and what I assert is well known by many respectable persons of Dorchester county, Maryland. Having tried the best Physicians and every medicine I heard of, but of no effect, I was induced to call at Dr. WISHART'S Office, and, after examination, was pronounced to have Chronic Dyspepsia. I procured his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial. I now can recommend it for the cure of Dyspepsia and Nervous Diseases.

HOOPER JOLLY,
Pastor Zoar M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

You will be a Dead Man in Less than Three Years.

Such was the judgment of my physician, after a careful examination. He said by continual preaching and exposure I had brought on bronchitis, and he advised me to stop preaching. I then put myself under medical treatment, which did me but little good. My throat was so swollen that breathing was very difficult. It frequently opened, and then I found relief for a time. I tried all kinds of patent medicines, none of which did me any good. Passing through Harrisburg, I called on a lady friend. I informed her of my affliction. She said, "I was affected in the same way, and none of the doctors could cure me. I tried Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial; took a few bottles of it—now you see me as I am, *cured!* at the *wash-tub* twice a week. I would advise you to try it." I went immediately to the drug store and procured it, and I thank God I am now able to preach the Gospel. I now use it more as a preventive than a cure.

JOHN F. LEIB,
Ex-Pastor Evangelical Church,
Germantown, Pa.

I Had to Yield my Prejudice at Last.

I was prejudiced to any advice or medicine that did not come through my family physician. My boy, of three years old, had a fall, and a worm came from him. Fearing he might have worms, I went to our Druggist, and he gave me a box of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Worm Sugar Drops. When I gave them to my child I said "*This is a humbug,*" but, to my surprise, in less than a day and a night he discharged forty worms, one fourteen inches long.

What the Doctor Said.

That the child might have died at any time, and no physician would have known the cause without a post-mortem examination.

MRS. APPLETON,
No. 177 North FORTIETH Street,
Philadelphia.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for consultation, by Dr. W. T. Magee. Associated with him are two consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence. This *opportunity* is offered by no other institution in the city.

Letters asking advice will be promptly attended to. Address

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

6 17 stuth4t PHILADELPHIA

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Michenors' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2thsturp5 Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,
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THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The contents of the July number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows:—

"Independence Hall," a poem, illustrated, by Hester A. Benedict; "Baltimore Beauty," by J. W. Palmer; "Robert Chambers," by James Grant Wilson; "Vernal Pictures," a sonnet, by Paul H. Hayne; "A Province Rose," part II, a novelette (concluded), by "Ouida;" "The Settlement of Maryland," by Edward C. Bruce; "Jim Wagman of Wagman's Lode," a Western sketch, by David G. Adee; "Student Rambles in Prussia," part III, by Stephen Powers; "Frightened to Death," a story, by Margaret Hosmer; "Public Libraries," by Edward C. Howland; "Ab Initio," a poem, by George H. Boker; "Wild Ireland," part IV, by B. Donbavand; "Our Monthly Gossip," an unpublished Letter of John Quincy Adams, giving conversations with Madame de Stael, a visit to the battle-field of Sedan, letter from Rome, etc.; "Literature of the Day;" "Serial Supplement, 'Rookstone,'" part V, by Katherine S. Macquoid.

Mr. David G. Adee's sketch is in the Bret Harte vein. "Jim Wagman of Wagman's Lode" is so clever that we give it entire:—

The country for many miles about Penny Creek is wild and waste for such a fertile State as Nevada. Great ledges of rock and boulders, jagged and broken in form, are strewn about as if Dame Nature had spurned them from her lap as refuse material which she disdained to mould into shapeliness. Veins of silver and copper were generally supposed to line this region, and adventurous miners, scum from the great cities of our land, sought a refuge in that thinly-settled locality from many of the ills that flesh is heir to in densely-populated districts. At this place, in 1863 Jim Wagman of New Jersey flung down his knapsack, proclaimed, at the point of his revolver, the surrounding area of many acres to be his "lode," as was the wont of that class of adventurers, and proposed, in his own words, "to strike ile." There Jim stayed and had it all his own way for a month, when his provender gave out and his whisky-keg fell empty. He also began to grow sick of solitude, and sighed for the happiness and solace incident to wedlock. Nobody had molested him: he had spoken to no living soul. All was serene. Mady owned the contiguous lode on the left; Pete Mott farmed the next nearest; Sal Scriber, scorning all lodes as "frauds," kept a hotel two miles away, up the Long Saw road, and "entertained" the neighboring miners. Jim had behaved so scurvily when he first arrived that he well knew any chance of obtaining supplies from his male neighbors was out of the question. So, with a squirt of the juice into the big hole he had dug in the earth, he made up his mind to try his hand with the old girl for a double purpose—to replenish his larder and feel his way into the sacred bonds of matrimony, or such substitute therefor as was then customary in that particular section of the Union.

"Curse it!" said he: "a man must have fodder and feminines, or *git*."

Whether the "gitting" referred to consisted in forsaking that portion of the country or abruptly departing this life is unknown. But Jim proceeded to get himself up to call on Sal Scriber. Out of his "chisp" he raked a clean red flannel shirt, a pair of blue overalls, and a glazed cap—also a Colt, a bowie stamped "San Fran.," and a leathern wallet. Having flung the chest into the dug-out and hauled on his jackboots, he took a dry wash, "dressed," ripped out a farewell oath and started.

Sal Scriber's hotel was a broad-built cabin of wood, unpainted and uncleanly, standing on the right bank of Penny creek, and guarded by an unequivocal animal with short horns and a deep bass voice. Sal Scriber's black Durham was a notorious character in those parts, having nearly gored to death two men, a mule, and a hog within a week of his arrival. Sal Scriber herself was a diminutive creature, broad as tall, muscular and fearless, and of a swart but not unprepossessing countenance. Her history she exhibited a marked modesty about alluding to, which reticence the miners duly respected and attributed to motives of female delicacy. In a free fight Sal was quite at home, and for profanity and vulgarity hadn't her equal in Crow county; which it is taking a great deal upon one's self to say. It was on a "cettar's Saturday night" that Jim Wagman stopped at the door of Sal Scriber's hotel. Darkness was rendered visible by a tallow dip which sputtered in the window, and a noisy chorus of harsh, gruff voices came from inside, as if painfully struggling with the weighty burden of a song. Jim kicked loudly with his heel, when the song suddenly ceased, and a shrill tone rung out on the night air:—"Do you want to knock that door into flinders, durn ye?"

"I only want to get in, mum," replied Jim, politely.

"Then, why in —— don't ye?"

It just occurred to Jim that the door might not be locked; so he hoisted a heavy iron latch and pushed his way into the single apartment of which the hotel consisted.

"Good evening, mum," said Jim, addressing the hostess, in order to effect a favorable impression in that quarter at the earliest available moment.

"Good be ——," rejoined that lady; "it's goin' to rain afore long, if it ain't rainin' now."

There was a table in the middle of the room with bottles and cards upon it, about which was gathered a rugged group of sunburned, tawny, bearded men, with pipes in their mouths and glasses in their hands, and a mad, malevolent scowl on their ugly faces at sight of the stranger. In a corner of the hearth, on which burned an armful of fagots (that hearthstone so familiarly known as the "ingleside" in canny Scotland), sat Sal Scriber in person, warming her knees and knitting up the heel of a woollen stocking. Receiving no invitation to take a seat, Jim dropped himself plump into one of his own accord, saying, "I believe I'll take a cheer," for he thought he'd be easy and comfortable at first in order to conciliate the fair object (theoretically) of his designs. And Sal Scriber was evidently softening, pleased by this unusual deference, for she half turned toward him and answered, "Sit away. I guess I know how to keep a hotel." So marked a condescension seemed to anger the men, for they scowled harder than ever, and one broke out, "If any durned skunk says as yer can't, I'll wallop him, that's all."

A grin of satisfaction at this expression of public sentiment passed around the table, and fresh drinks were filled out.

Jim took in the situation at a glance, for he was a man of many experiences, and was equal to that or any other moderate emergency. "Gentlemen," said he, "if you'll allow me" (how he remembered so much politeness was a mystery to him all the time), "I'll call for another o' them Bourb'n bottles and jine ye in a smile."

The miners, with one exception—that of the angry speaker—were mollified and silently acquiesced.

"Perhaps," said Jim, when the bottle was brought, "if it's not going too fur to ask it, Mrs. Scriber will likewise jine in a smile."

The lady was up in arms in a moment. "Look 'a here, saucy! don't yer dare to miss-sus me! What do you take me for? One 'o them durn thin-skinned critters what submit to being sung over in a church by a chap in a white dight-shirt afore they kin look a man in the face? Not much, I ain't."

"I beg yer pardon, mum," answered Jim; "I meant no offense."

"A damn rude thing to say, anyhow!" muttered the ugly-tempered miner.

"You shut!" continued Sal. "I don't want to have a muss. The feller did't know *me*; that's what's the matter. What's yer name, stranger?"

"Jim Wagman, mum," said Jim with his best—no, his only—bow.

"Oh!" broke in the growler again, "that infernal, mean, surly cuss next to me, down in the diggin's! Oh, yer want to come to terms, do ye? Yer too late, let me tell yer."

"Will yer hush up, Mady?" said the woman, angrily. "It's none o' yer durn business. What did yer come her fur, Wagman?"

Jim was put to his wits for an instant. "That's tellin'," said he after a pause. "Yer see I got kind o' lonely and wanted company; so I came to call on a rale lady."

"Fiddle!" replied that delicately refined person. "Don't come none o' yer lies over me; it won't go down. What do you want here?"

"Well, mum, if the truth won't suit you, I'll say I kum after some whisky: mine's all gone."

"That's more like it," answered Sal. "You want a good drunk, don't ye?"

Jim made no response; so the bewitching creature brought another bottle, which Jim uncorked by breaking the neck, and amid cries of "Pitch in!" "Go it, old feller!" "Fill her three fingers," and similar expressions of delight and conviviality, the company of jolly boys proceeded "to drink stone blind."

Jim Wagman was a wise one, though. He had come to see the lady, and meant to interview her yet. So, when that bottle was gone, another wasfurnished, and still another, until the miners of Penny creek succeeded in "making Rome howl" and "the angels weep" to their hearts' content. But Jim drank but little. Watching his opportunity while the men were deeply sunk in cards and drink, he drew nearer the side of Sal Scriber and said in a low tone, "Sal, I did come fur to see you."

Sal eyed him askance and answered with caution, "And what did yer want ter see me fur, Wagman?"

"Why, yer know, I struck some silver in my lode, and feeling kind o' plaied out, I thought I'd come up and see you, yer know."

"What did you want of me, Wagman? Durn ye, why don't ye spit it out?

"Well, yer know, I knew yer was single and—and solitary, and I thought I'd just come and kind o'—yer know!"

"What, Jim?"

"Well, I'll let you have it plump. Why, Sal, I want a wife bad, and yer see, old gal, you'll jest suit me to a T. Thar!"

It was to be expected that the oath Sal Scriber would emit from her dulcet lips at this sudden declaration would have brought down the roof in judgment upon the drunken heads of the company, or that a California earthquake would have broken out and swallowed up the house of sin with all its inmates in a moment. But, marvellous to relate, not so. On the contrary, Sal Scriber smiled a smile of approval—which disclosed to Jim's enraptured view one tooth, some stumps and a root with the filling out—and softly whispered, "Jim Wagman, I've heern of you. You've struck ile, Jim. You don't drink drunk; you can't lick me if yer tried; and besides, yer rather a good-looking, feller, Jim, fer a Nevada man. I say, Jim, are yer on the square?"

"Sal," cried Jim, his voice swelling with warmth of feeling—"Sal Scriber, only try me, that's all."

"Done!" said the lady quickly, and taking two glasses from the cupboard, filled out a double allowance of the "ginuine" to clinch the bargain with. But, saith the adage, "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." As Jim was in the act of tossing off the article, a big, strong hand was interposed between the light and the liquor, and the vessel was rudely dashed from before the aperture prepared to receive its contents to the sodden floor.

"Damn ye, I'll stop that ar game, you Wagman! Afore you can have that gal, you'll have to fight fur yer life. Take that, yer hound! Der yer think to come into—into this retreat of innocence and—and bliss, and chuck ruin and—and desolation— Oh, damn yer, come on and shoot, will yer?"

"Mady, git out o' this hotel, I tell yer! Now git—do you hear?—or I'll be the death o' yer!" shouted the woman.

"None o' yer jaw, Sal: yer more'n half mated to me already. Jist turn that feller off and stick to yer fust luv.'

"Hell!" shrieked the infuriate Sal, blind with rage. "Go, or I'll *chaw* yer."

Sides had been taken during the controversy. Pete Mott, Mady's neighbor and consequent enemy, ranged himself and two personal friends, who had been touched by Jim's generosity in treating to square drinks, by the side of the latest suitor. Three of the others, in order to make a first-class free fight, stood up in support of Mady. The rest, old frequenters of the house, put their heads together and determined to stand by Sal and see fair play all around. All drew knives or pistols, some both. Sal abruptly disappeared, perhaps, with a proper discretion, wishing to discountenance so fierce a rivalry for her fair hand, or to relieve the brutal contestants of the embarrassment of her stimulating and fascinating presence.

A shot was fired—down went a man. Another. Mady, with a furious curse, sprang at Jim Wagman knife in hand; Jim fired and missed. They crossed bowie-knives and fenced wildly. Watching his chance, Mady suddenly struck his weapon through Jim's left forearm, which sank crippled to his side and let his revolver fall to the ground. Now it was knife and knife. Other shots were fired, other men met their end, and still the two principals lunged madly at each other. Both were deluged with blood. The crisis had come. Jim was growing gradually weaker and weaker: he was plainly overmatched. The table was upset and the candle knocked over. But fiercely and cruelly they fought by the blaze of the log-fire, and spattered the hearthstone, that sacred emblem of home, with human gore.

With a stroke and a curse Jim knocked out Mady's front teeth with the butt of his knife, and Mady plunged his blade well into Jim's shoulder. Oaths, howls, and the fearful thud of falling bodies broke upon the ear from out that gloom of flickering light.

The storm of passion rivalled that of the brimstone lake itself. Those four walls of wood contained a seething, fermenting mass of immortal beings, devilishly bent upon severing soul from body, and sending it, black with sin, before the Eternal Judge.

Suddenly the door was broken through with a loud crash, a mad bellow drowned the uproar of the room, and, lashing its sides with fury at the tumult, flinging white froth from its distended nostrils, and pawing up the earthen floor with its hoofs, Sal Scriber's black Durham dashed straight into the centre of the mixed contestants and charged right and left. Catching Mady upon its short, sharp horns, it threw him with all its demoniac force against the raftered ceiling, and tossed him again and again as he fell, until the hot fumes of his drunken breath had left his bloated body.

In the height of the scene a dwarfish woman of swarthy hue rushed forward, and seizing Jim Wagman, faint and nearly gone, in her brawny arms as if he had been the merest baby, bore him quickly away from the house and out into the soggy night air, away from death and danger. The hand that let loose the black Durham and drove it with a goad into the surging fray—the hand that saved Jim's life and nursed him afterward as tenderly as so coarse a creature could—the hands that Jim Wagman kissed in gratitude and love, such as rude miners sometimes feel in their strong hearts, and claimed for his own when he grew better—that hard, brown, horny hand, so scarred and furrowed, belonged and belongs to the present female resident of Wagman's Lode—Sal Scriber, late of Penny Creek Hotel, and joint-owner with Jim Wagman of the famous coal-black Durham so well known throughout Crow county, Nevada.

"THE ATLANTIC."

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July has the following list of articles:—

"How we met John Brown," R. H. Dana, Jr.; "From Generation to Generation," II, Caroline Chesebro'; "The Boy and the Brook," Henry W. Longfellow; "Castilian Days," V, John Hay; "Their Wedding Journey," I, W. D. Howells; "The Vision of the Faithful," John G. Saxe; "Can a Bird Reason?" T. M. Brewer; "Kate Beaumont," VII, F. W. DeForest; "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," III, Clarence King; "How I got my Overcoat," George E. Waring, Jr.; "Sappho," Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "Transfigured," W. C. Wilkinson; "Armgart," George Eliot; "Our Whispering Gallery," VII; "The Poet of Sierra Flat," Bret Harte; "Recent Literature"—Sargeant's Life of Major John Andre—A Biographical Sketch of William Winston Seaton—Taylor's Translation of Goethe's Faust—Garfield's Oration on the Life and Character of General George H. Thomas—Trescot's Memorial of the Life of J. Johnston Pettigrew—Trescot's In Memoriam—General Steven Elliott — Miss Chesebro's Foe in the Household—Hamerton's Thoughts about Art—Among my Books.

This number of the *Atlantic* is notable for its poetical contributions, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Saxe, and George Eliot each appearing with verses of more or less excellence. "Armgart," by George Eliot, is a dramatic sketch written with much power, but unsatisfactory and not calculated to remove the impression upon the minds of her admirers that one of the greatest novelists of the day is wasting her genius in endeavoring to force herself into a field of art for which she is unfitted. George Eliot has not yet made a reputation as a poet, and probably she never will; and although "Armgart" will be read because she is the author of it, there will be few who will not finish it without a sigh that the author of "Adam Bede" and "Romola" had not furnished a prose poem instead.

The following are Mr. Longfellow's verses:—

THE BOY AND THE BROOK.

Armenian popular song, from the prose version of Alishan.

Down from yon distant mountain height
The brooklet flows through the village street;
A boy comes forth to wash his hands,
Washing, yes washing, there he stands,
In the water cool and sweet.

"Brook, from what mountain dost thou come?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I come from yon mountain high and cold,
Where lieth the new snow on the old,
And melts in the summer heat."

"Brook, to what river dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to the river there below
Where in bunches the violets grow,
And sun and shadow meet."

"Brook, to what garden dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to that garden in the vale
Where all night long the nightingale
Her love-song doth repeat."

"Brook, to what fountain dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to that fountain, at whose brink
The maid that loves thee comes to drink,
And, whenever she looks therein,
I rise to meet her, and kiss her chin,
And my joy is then complete."

Mr. Saxe contributes this sonnet:—

THE VISION OF THE FAITHFUL.

Upon the faithful in the common things
Enjoined of duty, rarest blessings wait.
A pious nun (an ancient volume brings
The legend and the lesson), while she sate
Reading some scriptures of the Sacred Word,
And marvelling much at Christ's exceeding grace,
Since, in her room, a Vision of the Lord
With sudden splendor filling all the place;
Whereat, she knelt, enraptured!—when a bell
Signalled her hour to feed the convent's poor;
Which humble duty done, she sought her cell,
And lo! the Vision, brighter than before,
Who, smiling, spake, "Even so is Heaven obtained;
I—hadst thou lingered here—had not remained!"

In his reminiscences of "Castilian Days," Mr. John Hay dissertates upon "Tauromachy." We quote the following account of a bull fight:

It is hard to conceive a more brilliant scene. The women put on their gayest finery for this occasion. In the warm light, every bit of color flashes out, every combination falls naturally into its place. I am afraid the luxuriance of hues in the dress of the fair Iberians would be considered shocking in Broadway, but in the vast frame and broad light of the Plaza the effect was very brilliant. Thousands of parti-colored paper fans are sold at the ring. The favorite colors are the national red and yellow, and the fluttering of these broad, bright disks of color is dazzlingly attractive. There is a gayety of conversation, a quick fire of repartee, shouts of recognition and salutation, which altogether make up a bewildering confusion.

The weary young water-men scream their snow-cold refreshment. The orange-men walk with their gold-freighted baskets along the barrier, and throw their oranges with the most marvellous skill and certainty to people in distant boxes or benches. They never miss their mark. They will throw over the heads of a thousand people a dozen oranges into the outstretched hands of customers so swiftly that it seems like one line of gold from the dealer to the buyer. At length the blast of a trumpet announces the clearing of the ring. The idlers who have been lounging in the arena are swept out by the *alguaciles*, and the hum of conversation gives way to an expectant silence. When the last loafer has reluctantly retired, the great gate is thrown open, and the procession of the *toreros* enters. They advance in a glittering line: first the marshals of the day, then the picadors on horseback, then the matadors on foot surrounded each by his quadrille of *chulos*. They walk towards the box which holds the city fathers, under whose patronage the show is given, and formally salute the authority. This is all very classic also, recalling the *Ave Cæsar, morituri*, etc., of the gladiators. It lacks, however, the solemnity of the Roman salute, from those splendid fellows who would never all leave the arena alive. A bull-fighter is sometimes killed, it is true, but the percentage of deadly danger is scarcely enough to make a spectator's heart beat, as the bedizened procession comes flashing by in the sun.

The municipal authority throws the bowing Alguacil a key, which he catches in his hat, or is hissed if he misses it. With this he unlocks the door through which the bull is to enter. There is a bugle flourish, the door flies open, and the bull rushes out, blind with the staring light, furious with rage, trembling in every limb. This is the most intense moment of the day. The glorious brute is the target of twelve thousand pairs of eyes. There is a silence as of death, while every one waits to see his first movement. He is doomed from the beginning; the curtain has risen on a three-act tragedy, which will surely end with his death, but the incidents which are to fill the interval are all unknown. The minds and eyes of all that vast assembly know nothing for the time but the movements of that brute. He stands for an instant recovering his senses. He has been shot suddenly out of the darkness into that dazzling light. He sees around him a sight such as he never confronted before—a wall of living faces lit up by thousands of staring eyes. He does not dwell long upon this, however; in his pride and anger he sees a nearer enemy. The horsemen have taken position near the gate, where they sit motionless as burlesque statues, their long ashen spears, iron-tipped, in rest, their wretched nags standing blindfolded, with trembling knees, and necks like dromedaries, not dreaming of their near fate.

The bull rushes, with a snort, at the nearest one. The picador holds firmly, pointing his spear-point in the shoulder of the brute. Sometimes the bull flinches at this sharp and sudden punishment, and the picador, by a sudden turn to the left, gets away unhurt. Then there is applause for the torero and hisses for the bull. Some indignant amateurs go so far as to call him cow, and to inform him that he is the son of his mother. But oftener he rushes in, not caring for the spear, and with one toss of his sharp horns tumbles horse and rider in one heap against the barrier and upon the sand. The *capeadores*, the cloak-bearers, come fluttering around and divert the bull from his prostrate victims. The picador is lifted to his feet—his iron armor not permitting him to rise without help—and the horse is rapidly scanned to see if his wounds are immediately mortal. If not, the picadore mounts again and provokes the bull to another rush. A horse will usually endure two or three attacks before dying. Sometimes a single blow from in front pierces the heart, and the blood spouts forth in a cataract. In this case the picador hastily dismounts, and the bridle and saddle are stripped in an instant from the dying brute. If a bull is energetic and rapid in execution, he will clear the arena in a few moments. He rushes at one horse after another, tears them open with his terrible "spears" ("horns" is a word never used in the ring), and sends them madly galloping over the arena, trampling out their gushing bowels as they fly. The assistants watch their opportunity, from time to time, to take the wounded horses out of the ring, plug up their gaping rents with tow, and sew them roughly up for another sally. It is incredible to see what these poor creatures will endure—carrying their riders at a lumbering gallop over the ring, when their thin sides seem empty of entrails. Sometimes the bull comes upon the dead body of a horse he has killed. The smell of blood and the unmoving helplessness of the victim excite him to the highest pitch. He gores and tramples the carcass, and tosses it in the air with evident enjoyment, until diverted by some living tormentor.

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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June —
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 24.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
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No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

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Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 22, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
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The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
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PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
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PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

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The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
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WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
S. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 92 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
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Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. ANGLIA, AUSTRALIA, BRITANNIA, INDIA, COLUMBIA, EUROPA.
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From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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Apply at the company's offices to
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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
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Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
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NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
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BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND

A WORD ABOUT EARLY RISING.

A medical gentleman who gave years to investigating the subject—to interviewing old folks, and rummaging among family histories—states that he never came across a case of remarkable longevity unaccompanied by the habit of early rising, from which testimony it might be inferred that they die early who lie abed late; but we hold this to be a fallacy. The medical gentleman started with a theory already formed, and, after the manner of partisans, looked at but one side of the question.

That most elderly people are early risers is due to the damaging fact that they cannot sleep o'mornings. They necessarily rise betimes, and unjustifiably make a monstrous virtue of it. After a man passes his fiftieth birthday he usually awakens at sunrise, though perhaps he used to let the breakfast-bell ring in vain when he was younger. As our theorist confined his observations to aged people who could not slumber after the gray dawn had tapped at the window-pane, he came easily to the conclusion that men live to be old because they do not sleep late, instead of seeing that they do not sleep late because they are old. Having with a great deal of trouble secured this lop-sided *datum*, our friend started off with his theory in favor of rising with the lark. Not being a lark ourselves, we decline to regulate our movements on any ornithological principle. We believe in a generous allowance of sleep. We believe that too little sleep is more injurious than too much. Unless a man's business or professional engagements oblige him to turn out very early, he does his physical nature injustice by defrauding himself of those delicious morning naps which so refresh and strengthen one. For men who do brain work there is no medicine like plenty of sleep:—

"Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast!"

Cervantes' humble hero did not misplace his benison in showering it on the man that invented sleep; but the man that invented waking up much before seven o'clock in the morning was no friend to the human race.

There is an immense amount of nonsense on record in defense of early rising; this has been written chiefly by poets who breakfasted—when they did breakfast—at twelve o'clock. Thomson, who gave birth to the atrocious sentiment embodied in the line

"Falsely luxurious, will not man awake,"

was one of the laziest men of his century. He generally lay in bed until noon (meditating verses on sunrise), and did not often get fully awake until later in the day, for he was frequently observed strolling in his garden at Richmond, after breakfast, eating peaches off a tree, with both hands in his waistcoat pockets!

We would like to know what inducement there is for early rising in the city. What is more shabby and dispiriting than a city street before the shop window-shutters are taken down, when nobody is astir but the milk-and-water man, and Mary washing off the front steps? In the country there is a kind of bloom in the morning that wears off in an hour or two; this is worth enjoying. Daybreak on the sea-coast or up among the mountains is a glorious spectacle; but familiarity with it breeds contempt. It is your habitual late riser who takes in the full richness of nature on those rare occasions when he gets up early. It is well enough to rise with the sun (we won't say with the lark, because we know nothing about its eccentricities) two or three times in the course of the summer, if for no other purpose than to be prepared to combat the intolerance of the professional early riser, who, if he were in a state of perfect health, would lie abed until nine o'clock. There are few small things more apt to be exasperating than this early bird with the worm of his conceit in his bill. How he scorns you for your indolent habits! Here he has been up "these three hours," he has read the morning paper, been to the Post Office, seen Smith in the distance, conversed with Jones, came near meeting Brown, while you—you were snoozing away the best hours of life. Let the old fellow prattle on, for some day you will grow restless yourself after the clock has struck five, and will want the privilege of jeering at your son-in-law, or your grandson, or any of the younger drowsy heads of your household, who may chance to come down late to breakfast. The old fellow would sleep later if he could, but he can't, and if he wants to make a virtue of it, what's the harm? Maybe he hasn't as many virtues as you have. He certainly has not had your refreshing sleep.

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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN

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All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MATTHEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
6 13 tuthf 5t* Auditor.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY under the Will of THOMAS BELLAS, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are required to make payment, and all persons having claims to make the same known to

RACHEL K. BELLAS,
JANE BELLAS,
EMMA L. BELLAS,
MARY R. BELLAS,
Executrixes,
5 23 tu6t* No. 1805 ARCH Street, Philada.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, LATE ACtuary of the Franklin Institute. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them to

TURNER HAMILTON,
5 23tu6t No. 106 S. TENTH Street.

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RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES,

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·50 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·06 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 218 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·50, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·35 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·38 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·22 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Millville, and Way Stations.

11·45 a. m., Woodbury accommodation.

3·15 p. m., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.

3·30 p. m., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.

5·30 p. m. Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 5 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·30 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·30 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Colonel Routh Goshen, the Arabian Giant, will appear this evening as "Cousin Joe" in the comedietta of *The Rough Diamond*. The performance will commence with the drama of *The Maniac Lover*.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Thursday evening, Mr. John S. Estlin, whose recent personation of "Romeo" created such a sensation among the admirers of the legitimate drama, will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*. Mr. Estlin announces that on the occasion of his appearance as "Romeo" he was not in a condition to do himself justice. It is to be presumed that he has been putting himself through a course of training since, and that on Thursday evening he will be able to play "Claude Melnotte" as it has never yet been played upon the Philadelphia stage. Mr. Estlin states that he is determined not to be put down by adverse criticism prompted by jealousy; and he is right. The critics who have been hired by Mr. Forrest, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Craig, Mr. Mackay, and other members of the dramatic profession who are afraid of being overshadowed by Estlin, are no credit to journalism. We are determined that the efforts of these men shall not succeed, and Mr. Estlin shall have fair play even if it is necessary for us to devote our whole paper to a complimentary exposition of his merits. This is a free country, and genius must have a chance to display itself.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshippers."

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Sequel to a Quarrel Between Husband and Wife.

In the *Avalanche*, a few weeks since, mention was made of the troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Garrity, of Chelsea, together with the happy result of Squire Miller's interposition as a mediator in the family quarrel. Keeping a small grocery directly opposite the brick church, they made a good living, and beyond their frequent family quarrels were very good neighbors. Since Squire Miller's mediation they have been getting along unusually well together, and it was hoped by their neighbors that the Garrity family had concluded to

DWELL TOGETHER IN PEACE AND UNISON.

It was merely the lull, however, which oftentimes precedes the storm, for Thursday evening about 8 o'clock a terrible quarrel broke out between them. They were at the time in the grocery—a small one, as has been stated, which was lighted up with an oil lamp suspended from the ceiling. After quarrelling for some time Mrs. Garrity became highly incensed at some remark, and catching up a "pop bottle" from a box near by, drew it up—in a very violent manner—over her head, as if to strike Mike. She was at the time standing directly underneath the lamp, and in raising the bottle she struck the lamp, breaking it into fragments. It was at the time full of oil, which, igniting, poured down over her unprotected head a sheet of flame,

SETTING FIRE TO HER HAIR

and clothing. Her husband, with one or two bystanders, rushed to her assistance, but having no blankets or anything with which to smother the flames at hand, could do nothing except to tear the clothing off her. When the fire was finally extinguished she was found to be burnt in a most horrible manner. The entire cuticle of her face and body was burnt to a crisp, and as she writhed on the floor in agony she presented a frightful sight. During the entire time she gave heart-rending screams, which continued until she became so weak that only low moans could be heard. A physician was at once summoned, and everything possible done to alleviate the sufferings of the dying woman. Raving incohently all the while, it was a relief to all when death came, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Garrity, who was about thirty years of age, is said to have been quite handsome. Two little children are left to mourn her sad fate, which is also universally deplored by the entire neighborhood, who, despite her many faults, held her in esteem.—*Memphis Avalanche, June 17.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

COLLISION.

Steamers Collide—Fatal Result.

Last night at twelve o'clock the freight steamer Helen Getty, from Millville, New Jersey, attempted to make a landing at the lower dock, near Arch street wharf. In attempting this, her steering chain fouled, and though the engine was reversed, was carried by the flood-tide, then running fast, with terrific force against the steamer Edwin Forrest, striking this vessel upon the stern guard. At the same time the Getty collided with the steamer Perry, damaging her catwater. In the collision with the Forrest, the second pilot of the Getty, Mr. William Shaw, of Millville, was terribly crushed about the hips, and Richard Bradford, a seaman, from the same place, was shockingly injured. Medical aid was quickly summoned, but it availed nothing in the case of Mr. Shaw, who died within an hour after the collision. Mr. Bradford was carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is supposed that, owing to the darkness, both of these unfortunate gentlemen became entangled among the deck freight, and could not escape in time when the collision occurred. Mr. Shaw leaves no family.

BEATING BUMMERS.—At 10½ last night the return boat from Smith's Island, of which the fearless Captain Smith is the proprietor, was loaded with beer-soaked brutes. They attempted to punch the engineer, when Captain Smith rushed to the rescue, and was promptly laid out on the deck of his own vessel as she gaily crossed the "bounding main." The roughs jumped ashore, and a number were arrested by Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police; but as the mashed captain could not identify his assailants, they were all discharged.

SCULLING MATCH ON THE DELAWARE.—Adam Cornwall yesterday afternoon beat John Glenn in a five mile sculling match on the Delaware between Cooper's creek and Fisher's Point. The race was regarded not so much as a victory for Cornwall, because it is asserted both rowers are nearly of the same ability, but it was looked upon as a triumph of Philadelphia over New York, as Glenn rowed a *papier-mache* boat built in the latter place, while Cornwall occupied a cedar shell constructed by Lufberry, of this city.

VILLAINOUS MARY ANN.—Last evening a creature "lost to all shame," named Mary Ann Kelley, endeavored to decoy a guileless-souled sailor into her den at Ninth and Locust streets. He wouldn't go, and she stabbed him three times in the neck with a pocket knife. His cries brought an officer, who escorted the sanguinary Mary Ann to the station. Alderman Morrow committed her.

RESCUED.—John Wilson, a lad aged eight years, last evening fell off the wharf at Arch street into the Schuylkill. From the unpleasant element he was rescued by two officers and taken to his home, No. 1412 Cuthbert street.

LAWLESS SWIMMERS.—Last evening the Schuylkill Harbor Police arrested fourteen young men for swimming in the Schuylkill in the face of a number of people and an ordinance prohibiting such misdemeanors.

ASTRAY.—A stray bull is now at the Seventh District Station-house, having been picked up at 1 o'clock this morning at Front and Vine streets.

TILL-TAPPER.—A young rascal by the name of Allan Eberle tapped a till to the tune of $14 in a Currant alley grog shop. Alderman Morrow sent him to the shades of Moyamensing.

PARKER.

Not the Guardian of the Poor, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—How He Broke Faith with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Indian Peace Commissioners are not satisfied with the conduct of Indian Commissioner Parker, who stands charged by a Congressional committee with general incompetency. But other matters have been brought to light which discover more than incompetency in the management of Indian affairs by Mr. Parker, and arraign him for having broken faith with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In our issue of yesterday was this message from Washington:—

"More trouble between the Indian Peace Commissioners and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It appears the latter opposed the giving of transportation to the Indian supplies purchased last May to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the New York and Erie offering to transport for less, at a saving of $6000."

To learn the details of this trouble one of our reporters called upon one of the most prominent of the Indian Peace Commissioners, residing in this city, and this was the conversation that ensued:—

Reporter—"Will you have the kindness to read that telegram (a copy of the one printed above), and explain what this new trouble is?"

I. P. C.—"With pleasure," and after reading, "Oh! it is altogether a matter of broken faith on the part of Mr. Parker."

Reporter—"In what respect?"

I. P. C.—You will remember that in the month of May the commissioners advertised for a great amount of supplies for the Indians, such as clothing, coffee, etc. At the same time they advertised for proposals for carrying these supplies to the various points of destination in the West. Three concerns responded to this advertisement and sent in their bids at a time and place where not only all the Indian Peace Commissioners, but Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker was present."

Reporter—"And these roads were?"

I. P. C.—"The New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania. When the bids were opened it was discovered that the Pennsylvania Company was the lowest by far, they offering to carry the freight for something like 5 per cent."

Reporter—"What then was done?"

I. P. C.—"The commissioners one and all agreed that the contract should be awarded to the Pennsylvania Central Road, and they dispersed with that understanding."

Reporter—"Was the contract made out?"

I. P. C.—"Now we are coming to the trouble. Some time after this, about a month, the Peace Commissioners were notified by the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the contract had never been executed, and inquiring into the reason. An investigation was at once made, and revealed the rather surprising fact that Mr. Commissioner Parker had, notwithstanding the award to the Pennsylvania Company, made a private contract with the Erie road at about one-half of one per cent. below the rates of the former on the hundredweight, and upon that contract the supplies are being shipped West."

Reporter—"And the Pennsylvania Road, though entitled to the contract, never transported any of the goods?"

I. P. C.—"None. The telegram conveys a wrong impression. The Pennsylvania Company refused, in the first place, to bid for the transportation of goods, unless it became a matter of competition with the main roads. The three roads responded, and its bid was the lowest, and, according to law and usage, it should have had the contract, as Mr. Parker at that time agreed."

Reporter—"Then Mr. Parker has been guilty of breaking his word?"

I. P. C.—"Yes, sir; and a man that will break his faith under such circumstances lays himself open to the suspicion that he will be guilty of the same offense in others. While it ostensibly appears that by his contract with the Erie Road the Government will save $6000, it is so easy and customary a thing to charge overweight, that the Government will be far from gaining anything."

Reporter—"In what opinion is Mr. Parker held by the authorities at Washington?"

I. P. C.—"I can only answer that by referring you to these words of the Committee on Appropriations of Congress, which was instructed to investigate into the Indian Affairs Department:—'To the mind of the committee, the testimony shows irregularities, neglect, and incompetency, and in some instances, a departure from the express provisions of the law for the regulation of Indian expenditures, and in the management of affairs in the Indian Department.'"

Thus ended the interview.

MUSICAL.

The National Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Adoption of Constitution and By-laws.

The delegates to the National Musical Convention reassembled at half-past 10 o'clock this morning at Musical Fund Hall, the President, U. C. Hill, of New York, in the chair.

The first business in order was the reading of the minutes of the previous day's session.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported the following constitution and by-laws:—

Article 1 of the Constitution prescribes that the name of the organization shall be "The National Musical Protective Association of the United States."

Some discussion ensued upon the adoption of this article, and resulted in the further consideration of the same being postponed until this afternoon.

Article 2 sets forth the object of the association as being to sustain the general interests of the profession.

Article 3 provides for the election of officers, together with their term of office.

Article 4 declares that the association shall consist of three delegates from each subordinate association.

Article 5 provides for the raising of the funds of the association.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the by-laws prescribe the duties of the various officers of the association.

The remaining sections were read and adopted, after which an adjournment took place until 3 P. M.

RUFFIANISM—A TAVERN KEEPER NEARLY KILLED.—On Sunday night last a gang of ruffians entered the saloon of Mr. George Pabst, at York road and Callowhill street, and began bullying and crowding in true rowdy style. The proprietor interfered, when he and his father-in-law were attacked. Beer glasses were thrown around, the furniture smashed, and other riotous proceedings indulged in. Mr. Pabst was seized by the gang, dragged into the yard, and there beaten so badly that his life is at present in danger: indeed, last evening it was not expected that he would live until morning. Two of his assailants, John Mulligan and Barney McNally, were arrested and have been committed by Alderman Cahill to await the results of Mr. Pabst's injuries. These prisoners are to be also charged with a violent assault and battery upon a policeman some time ago at Crown and Callowhill streets.

WHOLESALE THIEVING.—A thief named David Glancy was yesterday arrested by Officer Price, of the Eleventh district, at Dickinson and Cedar streets, in the Nineteenth ward. The defendant was arraigned before Alderman Heins, and held in $1500 bail for a further hearing. Glancy is charged with stealing a crape shawl, coat, and several other articles from the house of William Anderson, in Dickinson street; also for the theft of a clock from the house of Mrs. Price, No. 22 Columbia avenue, and, furthermore, for taking board at the house of Samuel White, at Belgrade and Gordon streets, and stealing therefrom a silk coat and a batch of other clothing.

POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Complaint this morning was made to the Mayor of the conduct of one of his policeman, William Howley, of the Eighteenth district, on Sunday night last. It appears that the officer, while sitting upon the steps of his residence, No. 1136 York street, on that evening, was approached by a young man named James Brady. The parties got into a dispute which ended in blows; during which Brady came off second best. Michael McNaulty, who lives near by, remonstrated with the policeman, when the latter beat *him* also. This is the cause for complaint. The Mayor will investigate the matter.

WATCH THIEF.—William Renn this morning stole a watch for James Long, at Front and Sigel streets. He pawned it for $4, was arrested while recklessly spending the money, and is held to answer at the Central Station.

BOARDING HOUSE ROBBER.—Frank Levy was last night arrested on Delaware avenue, charged with having robbed a boarding house at Fourth and Callowhill streets. He is held to answer at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Acknowledgments from the Parisian Committees.

The Mayor this morning received the following letter with reference to the French-German sufferers' fund:—

PARIS, 30th May, 1871.—The Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor, and Chairman of the Philadelphia Relief Committee—Dear Sir:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed communication of the 18th of April, informing us that we have been chosen to receive and distribute to the suffering poor in France the balance of funds remaining in the hands of Anthony J. Drexel, Esq., treasurer of the fund; also to act in conjunction with George H. Draper, Esq., consignee of provisions, clothing, etc., shipped to Havre by the United States storeship Relief, in the distribution thereof. We will gladly conform to the suggestions of Madame P. Clement concerning the 5000f., the distribution of which shall be made according to her wishes in the departments mentioned. The recent disturbed state of affairs here, and the interruption of communication, have prevented any distribution up to the present time; but you may rest assured we will not fail to take the necessary steps, as soon as circumstances will permit, for the accomplishment of this most humane and charitable wish.

The vouchers of our disbursements shall be duly forwarded to Anthony J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer of the fund.

In behalf of the sufferers who are to be relieved by the benevolence of the citizens of Philadelphia we beg to tender our thanks, with the assurance of our high regard.

We have the honor to be, dear sir,
Your most obedient servants,
JOHN H. HARJES,
(Per Eugene Winthrop,)
F. VOGEL,
EUGENE WINTHROP.

A letter was also sent to Mr. Drexel, as follows:—

PARIS, 30th May, 1871.—A. J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer of the Philadelphia Relief Fund.—Dear Sir:—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 25th of April, enclosing documents of instructions from the Mayor of Philadelphia, as well as the remittance of 47,773 10-100 francs on Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., of this city, which we have placed to the credit of the "Philadelphia Relief Fund" for the sufferers in France by the late war.

The directions concerning the distribution of the above sum, as well as the cargo of the storeship Relief, will have our best attention. We have conferred with the consignee of said ship, George H. Draper, Esq., of Havre, from whom we received today notification of the arrival of the Relief after a most severe and stormy passage.

On the 15th inst. we wrote to Mr. Washburne, U. S. Minister, begging his Excellency to secure if possible from the French Government (then at Versailles) a free permit for the landing of the cargo; but owing to the recent disturbed state of affairs we have received no answer. It is probable the committee will deem it advisable to sell the cargo of the Relief, and in such case the *proceeds* of the 1156 barrels of flour, furnished by the Ladies' French Bazar of Philadelphia, will be distributed in their name.

We will send you vouchers of all our disbursements. We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN H. HARJES (per E. Winthrop),
F. VOGEL,
EUGENE WINTHROP.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the New City Executive Committee—Its Organization—A List of the Delegates.

The Republican City Executive Committee met at the Hall, Broad and Race streets, this morning at 11 o'clock, for organization. Christian Kneass was elected temporary Chairman; Marshall C. Hong and John McCullough, Secretaries.

There having been contests for the Representatives from the Thirteenth and Twenty-ninth wards, a committee on credentials was appointed, and the claims of the disputants referred to them. The committee retired, and presented its report about half-past 12 o'clock. The report occupied the attention of the meeting and was discussed up to a late hour of the session, when it was decided by giving the seat from the Twenty-ninth ward to Gideon Clark, and referring the dispute of the Thirteenth ward to the ward Executive Committee.

The committee then went into an election for permanent officers, and made choice of the following:—

President—John L. Hill.

Vice-Presidents—Christian Kneass and Henry Huhn.

Secretaries—Marshall C. Hong and John McCullough.

Treasurer—Charles A. Forter.

Appended is a list of the gentlemen composing the committee:—

Ward.	Ward.
1. William Calhoun.	16. Joseph Ash.
2. John Thompson.	17. John Dumbell.
3. John E. Littleton.	18. Isaac Neveling.
4. Wm. H. Seixas.	19. John Jeffries.
5. Wm. T. Pierce.	20. Wm. Thomas.
6. Not returned.	21. Wm. Dawson.
7. John Bardsley.	22. Marshall C. Hong.
8. Charles A. Porter.	23. James Hogan.
9. John L. Hill.	24. J. P. Newell.
10. John McCullough.	25. N. B. Boyd.
11. Jesse Shelmire.	26. Frank Gwinn.
12. Not returned.	27. Christian Kneass.
13. Referred back.	28. Robert L. Bodine.
14. Ralph Warner.	29. Gideon Clark.
15. Henry Huhn.	

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, at noon to-day, the following stocks and real estate, viz.:—

$6500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent	$98 75
$5000 Pennsylvania Canal Co. 6 per cent	80 50
$600 Frankford and Philadelphia Pass. Railway Co.	100 50
152 shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Co.	85 25
$1500 Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad	83 00
$7000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 7 per cent.	92 25
$6000 Lehigh Valley Railroad coupons	95 50
85 shares Empire Transportation Co.	58 00
5 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.	190 50
4 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	$496 per share
46 shares Seventh National Bank	$135 per share
20 sh. National Bank of the Republic	$95 per share
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$5 00
$40,000 Lynchburg Mining and Manufacturing Co. 8 per cent. coupon bonds	10 per cent.
PRATT, No. 4022—Genteel Dwelling	$4050
NEAR HART LANE, Twenty-fifth ward—very desirable Country Place, 6 acres.	$1020 pr a.
NEAR HART LANE, Twenty-fifth ward—Country Place, 6 acres 10 perches	$1510 pr a.
TWELFTH (North), No. 127—Brick Residence	$9250
APPLE, No. 2123—Genteel Dwelling	$1975
OGDEN, No. 2016—Genteel Dwelling	$3650
OLD YORK ROAD—Country Seat, 14¼ acres	$17,500
MARKET, No. 3420—Valuable Building	$10,000
WINTER, No. 2026—Genteel Dwelling	$2220
LYCOMING COUNTY—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, mineral rights reserved	$2@3 pr a

COAL INSPECTOR.—To-day, under the authority of the recent act of Assembly, Mayor Fox appointed Charles McAllister Coal Inspector. Joseph Moore is the appointee by the Governor, and Councils must select another.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

The bank statement last night is unfavorable to borrowers, though the supply is yet ample for all purposes, both present and prospective. There is a large decrease in the deposits, amounting to $1,619,155, and in the legal-tenders of $1,093,467. The loans have increased very moderately, being only $306,395 higher than at this time last week. The clearings show only a moderate business, having fallen off $1,333,046. The balances are also lower by $422,526. The loss in deposits is evidently due to several causes, the chief of which are the steady demand for currency among the wool dealers and speculators, and the hoarding of funds to meet the usual July dividends and interest. Rates are steady, and in some instances a fraction higher.

Gold continues quiet and steady at 112⅝@112⅞, closing at ⅝.

Governments are also dull but very firm.

Business at the Stock Board was dull, but prices strong. In State and city loans no transactions. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 99¼, an advance of ¼.

Reading was firm, with sales at 58·81@58¾; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 61¼; Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 52¾, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾ b. o.; 85 was bid for Norristown and 128 for Camden and Amboy.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 38¾, and 18¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

The balance of the list was quiet. We notice sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32¾ and American Buttonhole Company at 10½. This company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Leh 6s gold	93¾	100 sh Read R.	b30. 58¾
cash	93¾	50 do	s60. 58¾
$2500 do.	93¾	100 do	58·81
$5000 Phila & Erie	92¾	100 do	b60. 58¾
$100 Mor Cl 7s B L.	86	100 do	15. 58·81
23 sh Penna R.	61¾	100 do	b60. 58¾
100 do	c. 61¾	400 do	s. 58¾
201 do	s. 61¾	200 do	s30. 58·81
51 do.	s. c. 61¾	300 sh Leh N St.	38¾
17 do.	allot. 61¼	100 do	b5. 38¾
573 do.	allot. 61¾	200 do	38¾
100 do.	all. b60. 61¾	100 do	b5. 38¾
21 do.	allot. c. 61	100 do	38¾
45 do.	all. s. 61	200 do	s. 9d. 38¾
100 sh Buttonh'e Co	10¾	100 sh Ph & E R.	b60 25¾
39 sh Mech Bk.	s5wn. 32¾	18 sh O C & A R.	51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100 C & A 6s	93¾	350 sh Fulton Cl.	5¾
$300 Leh R L.	91¾	100 sh Read R.	b30. 58·69
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	99½	500 do	c. 58·56
$500 Leh 6s, '84	88½	100 do	&1. 58·56
$500 Leh Gold L.	90¼	200 do	c. 58·56
4 sh Leh Val R.	61¾	300 do	&in. 58·56
4 do.	62	300 do	b30. 58¾
200 do.	2d. 62	200 sh O C & A R.	52
300 do.	62	200 do	2d. 52
2 do.	61¾	133 sh Leh Val.	62
2 sh Penna R.	61¾	5 sh Girard Bk.	64¾
100 do.	b60 61¾	40 sh Manu Bank.	30
6 do.	61¾	200 sh Leh Na.	b60. 38¾
87 do.	61¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117½; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 113¼@113¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do. 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 110¾@110¾; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115@115¼; Gold, 112¾@112¾; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¾@92¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¼@102¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 85¼@85¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do., July, 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114¾@115; 10-40s, 110¾@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115@115¼. Gold, 112¼@112¾. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	10·35 A. M.	112¾
10·12 "	112¾	11·15 "	112¾
10·15 "	112¾	12·00 M.	112¾
10·30 "	112¾	12·13 P. M.	112¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 20.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's Bark may be quoted at $13 per cord for Chesnut oak.

In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·15.

The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices of the medium and low grades of old favor buyers. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5 50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6 @6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7·12½@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $5·62½ for Western and $5·75 for Pennsylvania.

The recent decline in Wheat has had no stimulating effect on the demand, which is limited to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of 5000 bushels Western red at $1·59@1·60, and part on private terms; and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·76. Rye is steady, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1·10. Corn is dull at the improvement noted yesterday; sales of yellow at 76c. and Western mixed at 75c. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 65@67c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is more active, and 150 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....91

SUN RISES..... 4·31 | MOON SETS..... 9·46
SUN SETS..... 7·31 | HIGH WATER..... 3·27

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Arrived, ships E. C. Scranton and Canterbury, from Mobile.

LONDON, June 20. — Steamship Algeria, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

Steamships Hansa, from New York, and Leipsic, from Baltimore, touched at Southampton yesterday.

Steamship Britannia, from New York, arrived at Lough Foyle to-day.

Steamship Corinthian, from Quebec, touched at Moville this morning.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, do.
Schr Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig R. M. Healin, Jones, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, do. do.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, do. do.
Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, do. do.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, do.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, Hyannis, do.
Schr James S. Hewitt, Foster, East Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Carcline Hall, Weeks, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Warren, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Angeline Vancleaf, Carter, Greenwich, do.
Schr Surge, Warwick, Lottery Landing, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Fall River, do.
Schr A. Young, Jones, do. do.
Schr W. H. Bowen, Terry, Providence, do.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Mystic River, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Somerset, do.
Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, New Haven, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 44, Trainer, do. do.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Gates, Salisbury Point, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, Boston, do.
Schr A. Mason, Rote, do. do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr L. B. Wing, Boice, Roxbury, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Medford, do.
Schr Richard Law, Eldredge, Stonington, do.
Barge James Meehan, Crowley, New York, do.
Barge Edward Davis, Kelly, do. do.
Barge Clarinda, Brown, Norwalk, Conn., do.
Barge Gen. J. Shields, McMonagle, Williamsb'g, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Empire, Hinckley, 70 hours fm Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Mary E. Thomson, Bunker, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Alice C. Noyes, Baker, 22 days from Corpus Christi, Texas, with wool, hides, etc., to R. & J. Dobson—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Rachael Vanaman, Brower, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, from Boston, with ice to Lyons & Co.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, from Providence, with mdse.
Schr Rebecca J. Whildin, Fennemore, from New York.
Schr Rockaway, Gough, from Chester River.
Schr Wm. Harp, Hawkins, from New York.
Schr Marcena Manson, Dayton, do.
Schr J. W. Drisko, Haskett, do.
Schr Samuel McMenamy, Kenwell, Marblehead.
Schr John Stockham, Price, from Boston.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchem, do.
Schr Eva Belle, Somers, do.
Schr H. G. Hand, Reese, from Providence.

SAILED.

Schr Tulip (Lighthouse tender), Fenton, Balto.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—Dan. Robinson, James Hand, W. J. Forward, Wm. Walker, Mary Shaw, Dr. Nutting, N. W. Finch, O. J. Jennings, Wayne County, John Durston, Alvin Clark, Sarah Ann, Ticeno, E. B. Brooke, and Setter. Myrtle, with iron, and Finch, with empty bbls., for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—C. H. Gage, And. McWilliams, Pope, A. Goodwin, Stroup, Tanner, Harden, Sunshine, Griswold, G. H. Stuart, San Jacinto, J. A. Covill, Doc Pierce, and W. H. Harned, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 20.—The Harvest Moon and Minnie Reppher, with coal, for New York, left yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 20.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Middleton and Orlando, with lumber to A. H. McIlvain.
Col. Donaldson, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
C. Lyman, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
J. A. Gilmore, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

The balance of the list was quiet. We notice sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32¾ and American Buttonhole Company at 10½. This company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

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TUESDAY, June 20.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's Bark may be quoted at $13 per cord for Chesnut oak.

In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·15.

The Flour market is exceedingly flat, and prices of the medium and low grades of old favor buyers. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5 50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6 @6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7·12½@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $5·62½ for Western and